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Ottawa County Times.

VOL. I.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN, APRIL 29, 1892.

NO. 14.

HOLLAND CITY—AS IT IS AND AS IT WILL BE.

HOLLAND CITY is a trade center in the midst of a thrifty farming community. It is a busy place, possessing many natural and acquired advantages, busy manufacturing and an unrivaled retail trade. The retail business occupies handsome modern buildings and is carried on by sterling, pushing business men. A quarry of the finest building stone is in active operation just outside of the city. A plant of the Edison electric light is used. It has a first class water works system, fire department, fair grounds, and the finest graded streets of any city in the State. It has elegant churches of all denominations, Hope college, high schools, libraries, etc., commensurate to its needs. An immense railway freight, express and passenger traffic is transacted. It has steamboat lines to Chicago and Milwaukee. Macatawa Bay furnishes the finest privileges in the State for manufacturing and shipping. The harbor is one of the best on the east shore of Lake Michigan. Manufactures are many with heavy capital invested, machinery, wagons, flouring mills, furniture, tanneries, planing mills, basket factories, farming implements, stove and heading, butter tub factories and many others, with more projected and being pushed. Macatawa Park, Ottawa Beach, Shady Side and Harrington's Landing are some of the finest summer resorts in the State as the hundreds of thousands who have visited them can testify. They are five or six miles from the city and are reached by rail or by a delightful ride on one of the lake steamers. The spirit of push and progress prevails all departments of trade. Holland possesses the reputation of being the best of markets, and real estate is in great demand. As it is, it is a busy city of 5,000 inhabitants. As it will be, it will be one of the busiest of Michigan cities.

OTTAWA COUNTY TIMES.

M. G. MANTING, Editor and Publisher.
Published Every Friday, at Holland, Michigan.
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CITY ITEMS.

The classis of Holland will hold a session today in the First Reformed church of this city.

Rev. Samuel Streng of Kalamazoo will preach in Hope church next Sunday morning and evening.

Jacob Kuite, Sr., has sold his hand-some cottage at Macatawa Park to Mrs. C. M. Gee of Grand Rapids.

We understand that Prof. Higgins is not an applicant for the superintendency of the public schools in this city for the next year.

Gerrit Kraai of New Holland has bought the 20 acres of land formerly owned by Gerrit Van Heuvelen who is now in South Dakota.

Wilson D. Clock and Miss Sena Jonkman were married last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. They left on the midnight train for Chicago.

The Waverly Stone Co. have put in a two-hundred barrel tank and windmill at the quarry with which to supply the boilers and saw gangs with water.

Cards announce the wedding of John G. Kamps, of Zeeland, and Miss Z. Maud Moyer, of Roxand, this state, on May 3rd. At home after May 6th at Zeeland.

Rev. J. Van Houte of South Holland, Ill., who has accepted the call extended to him by the First Reformed church of this city, will be here in about two weeks and occupy the residence of Wm. Verbeek.

Public auctions will be held at the farm of Orlando D. Bottom, on the Lake Shore, on Tuesday, May 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., and at the farm of Christian Artz, at East Saugatuck, on Thursday, May 5th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Amongst the jurors drawn for the circuit court in Allegan county for the next month, we notice J. A. Krone-meyer of Fillmore, Hein Brouwer of Heath, J. H. Slotman of Overisel and John Den Uyl of Laketown.

Business at the shop of James Kole is rushing. The past few weeks just for a side issue he sold twelve wagons and buggies. He is putting in considerable new stock and has in every way a first class blacksmith and jobbing shop.

One of the finest beeves brought through here lately was a 3-year-old, full blood, short horn Durham bull bought by Wm. Teravest of Benjamin Van Raalte. The animal weighed 2300 pounds and brought the highest market price in Buffalo.

Among the buildings to put up this summer will be a fine double brick store next to the First State Bank. The increasing business of E. Herold & Co. demand the erection of a new store. Dr. H. Kremers has bought the lot east of the bank and will occupy the west part of the building. No definite plans have yet been made, but it will probably be a two-story structure.

We apologize for the many mistakes we may make, and say they are inexcusable, as all the editor has to do is to hunt news, sweep the floor, pen short items, fold papers, write wrappers, make paste, mail papers, talk to visitors, read proofs, correct mistakes, hunt the shears to write editorials, solicit subscriptions, hunt job work, dodge the bills, dun the delinquents, get advertisements, write a hundred letters, read two hundred papers, take the cussing from the whole force, and tell our subscribers that we need money. We say that we've no business to make mistakes while attending to these matters, and getting our living on squirrel-tail soup flavored with imagination and wearing old shoes and a patch on our pants, obliged to turn a smiling countenance to the man who tells us that our paper isn't worth one dollar, anyhow, and that he could make a better one with his eyes shut.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ballard last Friday morning—a girl.

The M. E. church will shortly be painted and renovated.

Will Lamoreaux and Miss Amelia Zeeh were married last night.

Gen. L. G. Rutherford will deliver an address here on Decoration day, May 30.

P. W. Kane, the druggist, has sold his business to Wm. Swift of this city and Miss Su Martin.

J. C. Post has sold his two beautiful cottages at Macatawa Park, Bonnicastle and Sunnyside, to Chicago parties.

The barn of J. Kuipers, two miles southwest of Graafschap, was struck by lightning Wednesday evening and one horse killed. By prompt work the fire which had started was put out.

The contract for the Waverly block next to Post's block was let Wednesday to Huntley and Oosting, they being the lowest bidders. When completed it will be one of the finest buildings in the city.

Considerable stir was created by an alarm of fire Wednesday morning. The fire however happened to be across the Bay and proved to be a pile of stumps and rubbish.

On May 9th a party of about 50 of Holland's elite will go to Grand Rapids in a private coach to hear "The Boston Symphony Orchestra" under Nikisch, and the greatest living pianist next to Rubenstein, d'Albert.

By addressing box 369, Holland, Mich., you can get information that may lead you to get a good bicycle cheap. Don't miss this chance. Write and find out, it may be just the wheel you want. See ad. in another column.

Sneak thieves stole a garden hose from the grounds of Geo. P. Hummer last Sunday night. A reward is offered by Mr. Hummer for a clue that will lead to the apprehension of the culprit. See notice of reward in another column.

Don't be prejudiced. Because at one time you put a short local in your town newspaper for one week, and "cartooned" all the fence boards in the vicinity, don't give up, get discouraged and say that you've tried advertising, resolved that it didn't pay and decided not to do any more of it.

See the ad. in another column of R. B. Himes, who has just opened an employment and real estate agency. Mr. Himes is a business man who can help you to get a lot, house, or business place, servants or laborers, on short notice. Give him a call. Office over Breyman's, in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. B. J. De Vries.

The commencement exercises of the Western Theological Seminary were held in the First Reformed church on Wednesday evening. Rev. Matthew Kolyn of Kalamazoo delivered an address on "The Powers of the World to Come." A. M. Van Duine of the graduating class also delivered an address.

We were informed this week that there was a case of diphtheria in a family residing near the city limits and that proper care was not taken to prevent the spread of the disease. If this is so it certainly should be investigated by our health officers and every precaution taken.

See the new ad. in another column of H. Wykhuyzen the jeweler. Mr. Wykhuyzen is a former resident of this city and has built up a reputation in his line for honest and good work. His many friends here will be pleased at his return. All who are in need of first-class jewelry or repairing will do well to give him a call.

The music house of H. Meyer & Son is constantly adding to its already large stock. The finest makes of pianos, organs, guitars, violins, banjos, mandolins, autoharps, music boxes, and everything which is found in a first-class music store can be bought there at remarkably low figures. They also keep the best line of sewing machines in the city.

P. S. Ayres, of Bridgeston, N. J., traveling agent for S. L. Allen & Co. agricultural implement dealers of Philadelphia, Pa., died at the residence of S. B. Castle in this city last Tuesday morning. He was a cousin of Mrs. Castle and Mr. Ayres and his wife were visiting here. He was taken sick Saturday with peritonitis and rapidly grew worse until the end came. Mr. Ayres had a host of personal friends as all who became acquainted with him were attracted by his frank and pleasant manner and his death will be regretted by all who knew him. He was only 27 years of age and today would have been the second anniversary of his marriage. They had bought some very handsome presents for each other and expected to have a little celebration at Detroit today. His mother was telegraphed for when he was sick but failed to arrive in time to yet see him alive. The remains were taken to Philadelphia yesterday.

Don't forget to attend the lecture by Dr. Gunsaulus to-night. It will be a rare treat.

C. Steffens leaves to-day for Chicago where he will take a course at Moody's Bible Institute.

Services will be held in Grace Episcopal church next Sunday evening at the usual hour.

Chas. Harmon has secured the services of M. Vosburg of Grand Rapids, a first-class artist of the razor.

Will Lamoreaux intends to open a barber shop in the basement of the American House next to the post office.

It was decided yesterday that the post office will be moved to the Boone building next to the First State Bank.

Henry S. Bender will be chief engineer on the steamer McVea which is to run from this port to Chicago this summer.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of John De Waard and Miss Cornelia Karreman, both of this city, on Thursday, May 5th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wykhuyzen.

List of letters advertised for the week ending April 28, 1892, at the Holland, Mich., post office: Mr. Andrew Melend, Miss Sena Kliffman, Miss Martha Snyder, Mr. Cad Sture, Mr. Peter De Wilde, G. J. Van Duren, P. M.

We noticed Prof. J. B. Nykerk trying to master the intricacies of a bicycle on one of our back streets yesterday. Don't get discouraged professor, Rome was not built in a day nor can the pranks of a tricky bicycle be overcome at one trial.

Announcements are out for the fifth annual series, Hope College Summer Normal and Teachers training school to be held here July 5th to August 2nd this summer. Owing to the amount of business which Dr. Scott had on his hands this announcement was delayed. The normal promises to be more interesting this summer than any previous year.

Dr. Samuel Stobbelaar, son of Rev. H. Stobbelaar formerly pastor of the Reformed church at Zeeland, died of consumption at his home at Pella, Ia., last week Thursday at the age of thirty years and 7 months. The remains were taken to Zeeland and laid to rest last Tuesday. Dr. Stobbelaar was married to Miss Nancy Kolyn of Zeeland and besides the widow and two children leaves an aged mother to mourn the loss of a beloved son.

Dr. Gunsaulus.

One more the citizens of Holland will be afforded the pleasure of hearing one of America's most eloquent men. To-night in Lyceum Hall the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., of Chicago, will lecture on "Oliver Cromwell." The young men who show enough enterprising spirit to embark in this rather expensive venture. We guarantee that every one will be doubly pleased with the lecturer. Read what the press says of Dr. Gunsaulus:

"Plymouth church should hold from 2,500 to 3,000 people. Every pew was filled last night; every aisle had its sittings, and in addition several scores of auditors were patiently standing. For one hour and thirty minutes the young doctor held every soul to his speaking. It was such an address as nets from \$1,000 to \$1,500 when ministerial or other talent applies itself to money making for church or general purposes."—Inter Ocean.

"One week of the assembly has now passed and the general program is pronounced better than any of its predecessors. It is a matter of just pride that the lecturer who has stirred the enthusiasm of the assembly beyond comparison with any other is Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago. His clear distinct tones can be heard in any part of the auditorium (which seats 2,200 people) without the loss of a syllable; but to catch a flash of his piercing black eyes one needs a seat near the front. The charm of his oratory is not merely in the magnetism of his presence, the wonderful richness, yet transparency, of his style, and the freshness of his poetic figures, but lies more in the intense and lofty moral earnestness which makes it a genuine inspiration of the soul to hear him."—Beacon.

"For an hour the audience were spell-bound by his eloquence. The flattering notices with which he was heralded were not overdrawn."—Rockford Star.

I. O. O. F. Ball.

The I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 192, of this city, celebrated the 73rd anniversary of the order by a grand ball and banquet last Tuesday evening at the opera house. The lodges of Coopersville, Spring Lake, Grand Haven, Allegan, Hamilton and Saugatuck were invited to attend. In the afternoon a parade was given after which an entertainment was given at the lodge rooms. Promptly at 9 o'clock Goodrich's orchestra commenced playing the grand march. There were about seventy-five couples on the floor. After the grand march followed quadrilles, waltzes, etc. Wm. Thomas was caller for the evening and conducted it in good order. Jollity and harmony prevailed throughout the evening. At 12 o'clock the party went to the lodge rooms where an elegant banquet had been spread and plates for about ninety couples were laid. After the banquet the dancing was resumed at the opera house and the party broke up about 3 o'clock. It was one of the best and perhaps the largest party which occurred here for some time.

PERSONAL.

H. H. Pope of Allegan was in the city Monday on business connected with the Waverly Stone Co.

John Beukema, secretary of the Werkman Furniture Co. of Benton Harbor, was in town on business.

J. C. Post has returned from an extended business trip to Chicago and other places Saturday.

Albertus Michmershuizen, of Overisel, returned from Buffalo, N. Y., last Tuesday, where he had taken a carload of fine cattle.

George Kollen of Overisel, after spending vacation with relatives and friends, returned to Ann Arbor today. George is bound to be a bright lawyer in the near future.

Wm. Ter Avest, of Hamilton, returned from Buffalo Tuesday, where he had taken two carloads of fine beef. E. S. Boone of Zeeland accompanied him on the trip.

Mrs. R. Vaughn of Grand Rapids has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hadden.

Allen Owen and Mrs. Sarah Lee of Manlius are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Lamoreaux. Mr. Owen is an old settler, acquainted with Holland City in her early struggles and speaks of her rapid growth and predicts for her a glorious future.

John Kruisinga and family went to Saugatuck Sunday.

Mrs. Jones of Canada who has been visiting friends and relatives here this week returned home Wednesday.

Dr. Mabbs returned from Chicago Wednesday where he has attended the Alumni meeting of Rush Medical college.

Mrs. John Balgooyen of Grand Haven after a short visit amongst friends here has returned home.

Rev. J. F. Zwemer of Orange City, Iowa, is in the city attending the Board and Council meetings of Hope college.

Rev. Dr. G. H. Mandeville of New York, N. Y., is in the city this week. His appearance in the college chapel Tuesday morning brought forth a hearty round of applause from the boys. Wednesday morning he gave them a short but sensible address.

Rev. Thomas Walker Jones of Chicago is in the city this week.

Mrs. F. M. Calkins of Allegan visited Mrs. F. C. Hall this week, returning home Tuesday.

Wm. H. Beach and C. VerSchure went to Grand Rapids yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clock of Otsego were in the city this week attending the marriage of their son Wilson to Miss Sena Jonkman.

E. C. Westerveld one of the proprietors of Macatawa Park was in town Wednesday.

R. Veneklasen of the Zeeland Brick Co., was in the city on business last Tuesday.

W. K. Johnson, architect, of Grand Rapids, was here Wednesday working on the plans and specifications of the Hope college library building.

Rev. R. Joldersma of Kalamazoo was in town this week on business connected with the Theological Seminary.

Orvil Higgins of Benton Harbor attended the I. O. O. F. party Tuesday evening.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott, for years past president of Hope college, has resigned, to take effect at the beginning of next college year.

James Vander Sluis, publisher of the "Vryheids Banner" of Grand Rapids was in the city this week attending the meetings of Hope college council of which he is a member.

Miss Nellie McMartin has returned from a three week's visit to Fremont and White Cloud.

Rev. John Broek of Milwaukee, Wis., is in the City this week.

Rev. Derk Broek of Grandville is in the city.

Odds and Ends Noticed This Week.

A group of young men of from 15 to 18 years old shaking dice last Sunday in the doorway of one of our stores on River street. We have an idea that money was put up on it also.

Alot of young men making night hide-outs with hooting and yelling on Eighth street last Tuesday night from 2 to 3 o'clock. These young men would be supposed to be more gentlemanly than to do such things.

That when a gentleman meets two ladies on a crossing over a muddy street the ladies will walk side by side, thus forcing the third party in the mud. It probably never entered their dear heads that by going single file they would show an act of courtesy to the sterner sex.

We have wondered why the business places and residences in our city are not numbered as they should be. It would be a great convenience in describing property, or for strangers who come in town and wish to find a certain place. Holland is no village anymore so that everybody knows just where every one else lives and it is high time that the property of the city be systematically numbered.

That most of the back yards in the city need cleaning and need it bad too. Some of the yards belong to people who are strong advocates of clean yards and alleys.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

The common council met April 26, '92 pursuant to adjournment.

Alford A. Finch and seven others remonstrated against the petition of Tim Smith and eight others, presented to the council at the last meeting, for a sidewalk on Thirteenth St., claiming that there is no immediate necessity for same. Referred to the committee on streets and bridges.

E. Vander Veen petitioned the council to repair the west side of River St. between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

A number of claims and accounts were presented.

The committee on streets and bridges reported the old wooden culvert across Ninth street in very bad condition. Also found Ninth street between Pine and Maple in bad condition. Recommended that the prayers of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co. be granted and that Ninth street be improved. Report adopted.

The chief engineer of fire department reported:—On hand, 1 hand engine in good repair, 1 hand engine unit for use, 1 H & L truck fully equipped and in good repair, 2 hose carts in good repair and 1 hose cart used for relief, 3550 feet of hose in good condition and 250 feet unit for use. Fire alarm needs repairing. The lines on River St. being so slack that they need relining, and that in stormy weather they come in contact with telephone lines which causes a continual ringing of bells at waterworks so that the engineer has to switch them off and therefore cannot be used in case of fire, and recommended that lines be fixed and three new alarm boxes added to the system. That the building up of 4th ward and the distance from engine house No. 1 to said ward makes it necessary for the erection of a building to be used as an engine house, and to organize a new hose company, and that on the next appropriation bill for the city of Holland money be appropriated for that purpose. Number of fires during the year, eight; loss by fire, \$1,127.11—insurance, \$92.11. Report accepted and that part relative to fire alarm be referred to the committee on fire department.

The number of books in city library is 1,119, the catalogue values of same is \$1,850.

Otto Breyman sent in his resignation as a member of the board of water commissioners to take immediate effect. Accepted.

The following bonds and sureties were approved, viz: city treasurer, John Fessink, as principal, and Jacob Van Putten, Cornelius Ver Schure, Henry D. Post, William H. Beach, P. H. McBride, and Adrian Van Putten as sureties.

City marshal, Bastian Keppel, as principal and Jacob G. Van Putten and Tennis Keppel as sureties.

Constable, Jacobus Kok, as principal and William H. Beach and Herman Vaupeel as sureties.

Constable, Bastian Keppel, as principal and Jacob G. Van Putten and Tennis Keppel as sureties.

Constable, Richard Vandenberg, as principal and M. Van Putten and Louis De Kraker as sureties.

Liquor dealers, Peter Brown, as principal and James H. Purdy and Hermanus Boone as sureties.

Robt. A. Hunt as principal and John R. Kleyn and Anton Self as sureties.

Chas. J. Richardson as principal and E. F. Sutton and A. Self as sureties.

Anton Self as principal and Fred J. Metz and John R. Kleyn as sureties.

George Cathcart as principal and Otto Breyman and C. Blom, Sr., as sureties.

Druggists—Heber Walsh as principal and G. T. Huizinga and Jacob Flieman as sureties.

Henry Kremers as principal and W. H. Beach and G. J. Diekema as sureties.

William Van Putten as principal and Jacob Van Putten, Jr., and R. Henderson as sureties.

Ald. Dalman gave notice that at the next regular meeting of the common council he would introduce an ordinance providing for the payment of the salaries of certain city officers for the year A. D. 1892.—Filed.

Ald. Ter Vree moved that the petition of T. Keppel and 24 oth. cs for the grading and graveling of Fourteenth street between the west line of Land street and the west line of Hope College addition be granted and that the city surveyor be and is hereby instructed to make a survey and profile of the grade to be established for said improvement, grading and graveling of said part of said street, with an estimate also of the cost of all expenses connected with said improvements, as far as the same may be practicable and with the least possible delay submit the same to the common council.—Adopted.

Ald. Habermann moved that the matter of the petition for the improvement of Tenth street, west of Maple street, be referred to the committee on streets and bridges.—Carried.

On motion of Ald. Habermann the city surveyor was instructed to make a survey, profile and estimates for a culvert and the improvement of Ninth St. from Pine St. to Water St.

Council adjourned to Monday, May 2nd, 1892, at 7:30 p. m.

SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

APRIL 25, 1892.

The Board met in special session called by the secretary for the purpose of fixing amount of bonds to be furnished by the treasurer of the Public Schools of the city of Holland.

Members present:—Messrs. Mokma, Harrington, Beach and VerSchure. Meeting called to order by its president.

Reading of minutes dispensed with. Moved, that the treasurer furnish bonds to the amount of \$12,000 with four securities to be approved of by the president and secretary.

Moved, that the president and secretary be authorized to sign all orders and contracts for the fiscal year on the part of the Public Schools of the city of Holland.

Board adjourned.

C. VERSCURE, Sec'y.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

THEIR SLOW EVOLUTION IN EUROPE.

Enduring Character of the Great Thoroughfares Laid by the Old Roman Empire—Lessons That Should Be Learned by Us in America.

The common roads and country highways of the United States are in a condition at present somewhat similar to that which prevailed in England and other parts of Europe 150 years ago, writes John Gilmore Speed in Lippincott's. Some of the ancient roads were great roadbuilders, notably the Romans and Carthaginians. Remains of the great Roman roads are still to be seen in Italy, and in many instances these old highways are either still in use or furnish the foundations for the modern roads. With the decadence of the Roman power road building and maintenance suffered with everything else, and the great highways which radiated from the capital city were left to the care of the various neighborhoods through which they passed. They suffered the severest neglect, but such was the solidity of their construction that some of them have remained until now, and the remains exhibit a method of building which, for thoroughness, has never been equaled. The location of these roads was not skillfully made, for they usually went in straight lines from one landmark to another, regardless of the hills or valleys intervening. This method of location very frequently involved grades unnecessarily steep, but those old road builders did understand thoroughly the two great principles without which no good road can be made—drainage and solidity. The administrative power was also a direct one from a central power, and, therefore, there was system in planning and building and maintenance. And it may be remarked that there are no good systems of roads in any part of the world at this time where this work is left to the various local authorities.

The movement for better roads in England began in 1770. Up to that time, from the days of the caravan, when merchandise was carried from place to place on the backs of beasts of burden, the roads in England had always been bad, but their condition did not entail widespread suffering until the population became dense and there was an actual necessity for an interchange of products and commodities from neighborhood to neighborhood. Macaulay tells us that previous to the era of improved roads in England, "the fruits of the earth were sometimes suffered to rot in one place, while a few miles distant the supply fell short of the demand." And further on he points out the reason. "One chief cause of the badness of the roads was the defective state of the law. Every parish was bound to repair the roads which passed through it, and thus a sparse and impoverished rural population was often compelled to maintain highways between rich and populous towns."

English Turnpikes.

England met this difficulty by the establishment of a comprehensive system of turnpikes, and before the beginning of this century thirty thousand miles of these had been built. There are no traces of Roman roads in England, therefore these turnpikes were not fashioned after that model. Instead, they were built very much the same way as that which generally prevails in this country. A line was located, or the old highway line adopted, and stone piled on the surface and left for the wheels of passing wagons to pack into a solid mass. Little or no attention was paid to drainage, and therefore the new turnpikes were not a great improvement on the old roads. It was not until the time of those two great road builders, Telford and Macadam, that anything like good common roads were built in Great Britain. And with the era of better roads the names of these two men will always be associated in those parts of the world affected by English influence. They have shown us how to build roads at a very much less cost than the old Roman way, and they answer modern purposes quite as well.

The name of Telford is associated with a pitched foundation, which is always desirable for a road subject to heavy traffic. It consists of flat stones carefully set on edge in courses across the road, with the broadest edge downward. The upper edges should not exceed four inches in breadth to hold the broken stone well. All irregularities must be knocked off and small stones and chips must be firmly pinned into the interstices with a hammer, so as to form a regular convex surface, with every stone firmly fixed in place. The thickness of the pitching is generally six or seven inches; it should not be less than four, and it may generally be thicker without any sensible increase of cost. At least four inches of broken stone are required over the pitched foundation, and when consolidated six inches are always sufficient. But before laying this pitched foundation Telford insisted that the roadway should be thoroughly drained, so that there would never be any considerable dampness below the metal pavement.

Macadam's Theory.

Macadam, the other great scientific roadbuilder, differed from Telford as to

the necessity for such heavy foundations. He maintained that the dry subsoil, however bad, would carry any weight that could be placed upon it if it were made dry by an impervious covering of stone well bounded together. The Macadam pavement, therefore, as originally designed, consisted only in perfectly draining the subsoil of a roadway, covering it with broken stone to a depth of from six to twelve inches, and rolling this until it had become packed and bounded together. Where the traffic is very heavy the Telford pavement is unquestionably the better of the two; but the Macadam pavement would most admirably answer the purpose for nine out of every ten miles of roadway in America. In this country we are in the habit of speaking of any road as macadamized which has a simple covering of broken stone. It is rarely, however, that the subsoil of such roads has been drained at all. Without the drainage the stone might as well be spared, as the dirt road would be quite as good.

After the advent of these great road builders in England—they flourished in the first half of this century—there was a sensible and marked improvement of the highways both in England and Scotland, until now the roads which were once always impassable, and were a serious burden to the people owing to the great cost of transportation, have been made hard and smooth and a horse can draw for a given distance a load three times as heavy as on the roads of the olden time. In addition to this, what was once a serious undertaking—that is, a journey by coach from one part of England to another—is now a pleasure much indulged in by tourists and other travelers who care for a closer intimacy with the country than can be had from the windows of a flying train. Even in the highlands of Scotland the roads are so well built and maintained that one can drive all through that mountainous region without finding a mile of road as rough as our ordinary streets.

The French System.

But France has a system of roads far superior to that of Great Britain. The great Napoleon appears to have been the first modern statesman and soldier in Europe who appreciated from a military and economic standpoint the vast importance of good highways and at the same time had the power to carry out whatever plans he wished. He organized and started the method of road building and maintenance which has ever since been observed in France, which now has the best roads of any country in the world, and what is quite as much to the point—at a less cost than that which is paid elsewhere for highways much inferior. The have a special department of the government of which the minister of public works is president, devoted to roads and bridges. This department maintains a college for the education of the engineers who are to be employed by it. There is always a staff of about six hundred engineers and inspectors on duty. The roads of the republic are divided into several classes—national, departmental, military and vicinal. The national roads are 25,000 miles in total length and are built and maintained entirely by the national treasury. The vicinal or cross roads are built and maintained by the communes, but under a national administration. On these roads there are constantly employed 50,000 workmen and 3,000 overseers. On the national roads the work is planned and inspected directly by the officials of the department. On the vicinal roads the plans are submitted to the department and the work during its progress is subject to the constant inspection of the national engineers. There is, therefore, no chance for any haphazard work even where local money is expended in making and repairing roads. The thriftiness of the French people has long excited the admiration of the world. Neither internal revolution nor defeat from abroad has entailed upon this people burdens too heavy to bear. The splendid roadbeds which unite commune with commune, village with village, have helped them no little in their struggles against adversity, for the tax which by poor interior communications is put upon the business of a country has been reduced in their case to the very lowest point. And how much have these roads to do with the contentment to be found among the rural people of France! The French agricultural classes are singular among the farmers of the world in not holding that all the world is at war with them. It is true that they practice better methods of farming, but it is the good roads which to a great extent enable them to do this, for they can get their products, however perishable, cheaply and quickly to market.

Wise Road Builders.

There are also excellent roads in Switzerland. Here the roads are in charge of the canton through which they pass. Whenever, however, there is a difficult or expensive piece of work in one canton, in which the adjoining cantons are interested, they all join in paying the expense. Here also the roads are always in charge of professional engineers educated for the special work of making highways and bridges. There is, it will therefore be seen, even in this little republic a general system as to the common roads. Without such a system it has always been impossible to maintain good roads, and it always will be.

In Germany the roads are good as compared with those of the other countries of northern Europe, but they are not nearly so good as in France, and probably are inferior also to the English roads. In Germany it seems to be necessary to expend almost all the money that can be wrung from the people on the standing army of the empire. Russian roads are good in the neighborhood of the very large cities, but wretched, as a rule, in country districts. What has been said of Germany applies equally well to Austria and Hungary. The Spanish roads are like everything else in Spain—not as good as they once were, and worse than they ever should have been.

In Italy the old Roman roads were to a great extent destroyed by the long ages of stagnation which succeeded the fall of the empire. But many of them have been restored, and the principal highways maintained by the kingdom are excellent. When, however, a traveler gets off these highways into the byroads which are supposed to be kept up by local support, they are found to be wretched and all but impassable. When the present pope was made bishop of Perugia he began his administration by mapping out a system of road improvements for the whole province. During his long incumbency of this see he was ever an enthusiastic road-builder, and in this way contributed no little to the contentment and the prosperity of the people thereabouts. Like every other wise road builder, the Bishop of Perugia started out with a comprehensive system, and was not merely content to build one great highway; letting remote neighborhoods find outlets to it as best they could, but united one with another in such a way that the greatest good would be done to the greatest number. The administrative talent displayed by him in these improvements about Perugia was what first attracted to him the eyes of the church over which he now rules.

A Lesson for America.

If the road making experiences of modern Europe teach us in America one lesson more than another, it is that our common roads should be taken as much as possible out of the hands of the merely local authorities and administered by either the national or the state governments after some plan in accordance with scientific knowledge and the needs of the people who use the roads. As all the people use the common roads either directly or indirectly, it is not unfair that what is needed to be done in the matter of road improvement should be paid for by a general tax. All would benefit, therefore all should pay. The present condition of American roads is disgracefully bad, and entails a tax upon the people much heavier than that of the tariff of which we hear so much from the politicians. It is an indirect tax, however, and therefore many are unaware of it. To lift this tax all the people must concern themselves. The country people will not be active in the matter for they fear that they would have to bear all the cost of any improvements. They are not to be blamed for this, for they could not afford to do at once, or indeed in any thorough way, what is needed to be done. Nor could they take charge of the improvements, for, even if they had the inclination and the means, they lack the requisite engineering knowledge. It is quite as difficult to locate a good common road as it is to locate a railway; and no one would think of inviting a country storekeeper, a village blacksmith or a backwoods axman to lay out a railroad between Philadelphia and New York; but to such as these are our common roads and country highways now confided. The roadmakers are not to be blamed, for they do the best they know how; it is the system which is at fault, and until that is remedied our country folk will "wallow in the mire of their ways, pay excessive tolls, endure, in a word, a grinding taxation, generation after generation, without appreciating the burden which rests upon them."

Small Fruits for Farmers.

Experienced cultivators in that particular line can as a rule raise and sell nice fruit at a price that would be ruinous to the farmer a few miles out of town. For instance: twenty-five years ago I was growing a good many strawberries for that date and getting from 12 1/2 to 30 cents per quart. If some one then had told me that in the future I should be compelled to sell them for 5 to 10 cents per quart, and had made me believe him, I should have got out of the business soon as possible; and yet I have since sold hundreds and thousands of bushel that did not average me more than \$2 per bushel. It is true I made no large profit on them, although the balance was to my credit in the final result. How was it done? During the decline in prices I was constantly learning. I had made my soil very rich, and learned to cultivate better, and grow larger crops. I had learned to systematize my work, and cut off expenses here and there, and by these and all other methods that I could adopt, I obtained much larger yields than formerly, the result of which was, I learned to raise such products, and nearly all other products in my line, at a cost that in previous years I should have considered utterly impossible.

On the other hand shall he grow them for his own family use? Yes, by all means, and grow an abundant supply

not only for summer but for winter. It is often said that the farmer can buy his fruit cheaper than he can raise it. But the plain fact is that unless he does grow it himself it is safe to say that seven out of every eight never would have full supply, or even half of it. If you have land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes, it will grow a reasonable fair crop of strawberries, raspberries, currant, blackberries or grapes. We have strawberries on our table for about one month, and during the last week of that month we have the Marlboro (a red raspberry), Souhegans, a blackcap, are a few days later; then comes the Gregg (a black), and the Cuthbert (a red raspberry and very choice in quality.) Before they are half gone comes the currants and then the blackberries. Early grapes are ripe before the berries are gone, and last until winter. There need be no break in the supply. There ought not to be. I do not know of a forty acre farm in the entire west but what I could select some spot upon it where all of these fruits could be grown. Only think of having not just a taste occasionally but a full supply for yourselves, your children and your friends from early in the season until winter, and in addition my good wife puts in a full supply in glass jars, so there is not a day in the year but that we can have them if we so wish. My farmer friends you may have just as full supply as we do, and they are a comfort and pleasure to us that money could not buy.—Our Country Home.

GYPSINE will not set in the dish if mixed over night and therefore saves much time and also the waste of a great amount of material. A sufficient amount can be mixed for doing a room in any color desired, and the remnants left from several rooms can be mixed together and used, thus making absolutely no waste. You need never waste a single drop of Gypsine, after it is once mixed, and yet we guarantee the wall to be the most durable and stone-like finish. For sale by Kanter Bros.

Did you want a hat? Step in at Bosman Brothers and see the fine lot of "Garden City" and "King" hats which they have just received. They are the latest styles, colors black and brown, and every hat warranted.

For Arbor Day or any other occasion Geo. H. Souter has a full line of ornamental and fruit trees. Considering the quality of the stock his prices are low. Don't send off for trees but patronize your local dealer who you know will give you good stock. 13-14

Did you know that those fine robes and blankets are selling for such a low price at H. Vaupell's harness shop, Eighth St., Holland.

Now that spring is almost here, we suppose you want a new hat. To meet this emergency we have laid in an extra lot of the finest goods in the market. The "King" and "Garden City" hats are the latest styles and all warranted. Bosman Brothers.

All operations known to the dental profession performed with care by skillful operators at the Central Dental Parlors.

For the convenience of my many patrons of the west end of the city, I have established an agency at Henderson's clothing store. G. J. A. Pessink, proprietor Holland City Laundry.

Finest cabinet photographs of Rev. J. T. Bergen for sale at Hopkins' Gallery.

Blankets can be bought for about half of what they are worth at H. Vaupell's harness shop, Eighth St., Holland.

The finest imperial and cabinet photos at popular prices. Children's photos a specialty. Life size portraits in oil, crayon and water colors at Hopkins' Eighth Street Studio, Holland, Mich.

Stave bolts wanted at the old Fitter factory. Enquire of Notier & Ver Schure, Eighth St., Holland.

For a little money you can buy a large amount of goods for the next 30 days at Notier & Ver Schure.

Best equipped dental parlors in this part of the state. All work done satisfactorily at lowest prices. Gillespie & Lemley.

The finest lot of hats in the city can be found at Bosman Brothers just now. The "Garden City" and the "King" hats are considered the latest and are all the go. Either black or brown can be had and every hat warranted.

The finest "Excelsior" finished cabinets, former price, \$4 per dozen, now only \$3 at Hopkins' Eighth Street Studio, Holland.

The best place to buy harnesses, saddles, etc., is at Vaupell's harness shop.

All kinds of metal work done at the best rates at the Central Dental Parlors.

Try the home made chocolates at C. Blom, Jr's.

A splendid lot of horse blankets for sale at a bargain at H. Vaupell's harness shop.

The best gallery in Holland is Hopkins'. The finest "Excelsior" finished photographs, cabinets and imperials. Children's photos a specialty. Studio opposite First State Bank, Eighth Street.

It will pay you to buy your overcoats, shawls and other winter goods, even though you do not need them this winter, because you can get them at wholesale prices at Notier & Schure.

For an all hand sewed harness at bottom price, go to H. Vaupell's harness shop.

Teeth extracted without pain by the administration of vitalized air at the Central Dental Parlors.

All kinds of nut meats at C. Blom, Jr's.

Whips? Carloads of them from 10 cents up, at H. Vaupell's harness shop.

FOR SALE.—Lady's bicycle: cheap; good as new. Address, box 434, city.

STEKETEE'S

CHOLERA

IMPROVED Hog Cholera Cure.

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of HOG CHOLERA, and PIN WORMS IN HORSES.

HUNDREDS OF THEM. Rowan, Ind., Oct. 19, 1898. Mr. G. C. Steketeer:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLES ROBINSON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I CHALLENGE ALL OTHER HOG CHOLERA REMEDIES.

W. C. COVEY, V. S.

HUDSONVILLE, MICH.,

Specialist in Delicate Operations

—IN—

VETERINARY: SURGERY.

RIDGLINGS CASTRATED.

TERMS REASONABLE.

HORSES

Should have their feet well cared for.

We have for years made

HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY

And the owners of trotters in this vicinity can testify to our work.

Special attention also given to lameness and diseases of the foot.

R. Westveld,

HORSESHOER AND FARRIER

River St., Holland.

RIVER STREET BOTTLING WORKS

C. BLOM, SR., Prop'r.

BOTTLED BEER

At the following prices:

Quarts, per doz. \$1.00

Pints, " " .50

Best equipped dental parlors in this part of the state. All work done satisfactorily at lowest prices. Gillespie & Lemley.

The finest lot of hats in the city can be found at Bosman Brothers just now. The "Garden City" and the "King" hats are considered the latest and are all the go. Either black or brown can be had and every hat warranted.

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Whips? Carloads of them from 10 cents up, at H. Vaupell's harness shop.

FOR SALE.—Lady's bicycle: cheap; good as new. Address, box 434, city.

Free delivery inside city limits.

First door north of Rosebud Sample Rooms, River Street, Holland, Mich.

OF COURSE

WANTED!

STAVE BOLTS!

We want all the good stave bolts that you can bring us, delivered at the old Fitter factory. Elm bolts preferred. Inquire of

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RIVER ST., HOLLAND, MICH.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed!

Terms to Suit Purchasers!

OLD PIANOS OR ORGANS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL THE BEST MAKES OF

SEWING MACHINES,

KEPT IN STOCK.

DOWN GOES THE PRICE!

We have a large stock of Fancy

Rockers on hand which will be

sold at lowest prices. They are

all of the latest styles—Solid Oak

frames, spring seats, and polish

finish. They range in price from

about \$2.50 to \$20. This will be

the only chance this season to secure such bargains on Rockers.

We carry the largest and best

line of Hanging Lamps in the

city.

RINCK & CO.

Eighth Street, Holland.

New Stock

I have just received a splendid

stock of

Glassware,

Porcelain,

Crockery,

Lamps, Flower Pots,

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You will find my place headquarters for the

Finest Goods

at Low Prices.

PAUL A. STEKETEE

Eight Street, Opp. Notier & Ver Schure,

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WE TALK ABOUT CLOCKS

—AND—

OF COURSE WATCHES.

BECAUSE WE SHOW THE

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

IN THE CITY.

And sell at a very small profit.

A FULL LINE OF

RINGS, DIAMONDS

AND OTHER JEWELRY.

Our stock of Silverware we are

selling at almost cost.

If you have a watch or clock

that needs repairing we will do

it for you satisfactorily.

Otto Breyman & Son

Cor. Eighth and Market.

For Sale!

I hereby offer for sale one of the best locations for mercantile business in the city of Holland. A two-story brick store with dwelling attached in the rear, located on Eighth street, two doors west of Breyman & Son's brick block.

Purchaser may also at the same time obtain a full stock of groceries, with a well established trade, which business is now carried on in said premises.

The whole can be bought reasonably and upon easy terms.

For full particulars inquire of the owner and occupant.

HEIN VAN DER HAAR.

Holland, March 16, 1892.



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TAXIDERMIST.

Birds, Animals, Fishes, Etc.
Mounted to Nature.

Furs Tanned. Rugs made to Order.

Horns Polished and Mounted.

Cases Filled.

Old Specimens Re-mounted

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

375 Straight Street. Grand Rapids, Mich.

DO YOU COOK?

THE AURORA

Evaporating Stove

Is suitable for all kinds of Cooking and Baking.

Cheaper and Better

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The new Aurora Range is the

Best and Cheapest

In the market.

Suitable for households and restaurants.

For prices and information go to

J. B. VAN ORT

Eight Street, Holland, Mich.

Did You

Try those fine Roasts which we are selling at the

CITY MEAT MARKET

Or the fresh Sausages?

Or the Pork Steak?

If not, you should do so. Have you any Poultry to sell? If so, I will pay you the highest market price in cash.

WM. VAN DER VEERE.

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ALL WORK DONE IN A NEAT AND ARTISTIC MANNER.

JACOB HOEK

32 Twelfth Street, Holland, Mich.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

DR. TALMAGE SCORES THE IDLERS, TRIFLERS AND FLOATERS.

The Bible in Many Places Denounces Idleness as a Sin, and Modern Ministers Soon Discover that the Idler is Not Susceptible to Religious Truth.

BROOKLYN, April 24.—A visitor to the Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning would have no difficulty in understanding the secret of the attraction which fills the vast building Sunday after Sunday with throngs of eager listeners. Avoiding abstruse theological subjects, Dr. Talmage preached a sermon on a practical topic giving shrewd common-sense lessons of inestimable value to his hearers, especially to the young people who make up a large part of his congregation. His text was Proverbs xii, 27, "The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting."

David and Jeremiah and Ezekiel and Micah and Solomon of the text showed that at some time they had been out on a hunting expedition. Spears, lances, swords and nets were employed in this service. A deep pitfall would be dug. In the center of it there was some raised ground, with a pole on which a lamb would be fastened, and the wild beast, not seeing the pitfall, but only seeing the lamb, would plunge for its prey and dash down, itself captured. Birds were caught in gins or pierced with arrows. The hunters in olden time had two missions—one to clear the land of ferocious beasts, and the other to obtain meat for themselves and their families. The occupation and habit of hunters are a favorite Bible simile. David said he was hunted by his enemy like a partridge upon the mountain. My text is a hunting scene.

A sportsman arrayed in a garb appropriate to the wild chase lets slip the bloodthirsty hounds from their kennels, and mounting his fleet horse, with a halloo and the yell of the greyhound pack they are off and away, through brake and dell, over marsh and moor, across chasms where a misstep would hurl horse and rider to death, plunging into mire up to their haunches or into swift streams up to the bit, till the game is

YET after all the haste and peril of the chase, my text represents this sportsman as being too indolent to dress the game and prepare it for food. He lets it lie in the dooryard of his home and become a portion for vermin and beaks of prey. Thus by one master stroke Solomon gives a picture of laziness, when he says, "The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting." The most of hunters have the game they shot or entrapped cooked the same evening or the next day, but not so with this laggard of the text. Too lazy to rip off the hide. Too lazy to kindle the fire and put the gridiron on the coals.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. The first picture I ever bought was an engraving of Thorwaldsen's "Autumn." The clusters of grapes are ripe on the vine of the homestead, and the returned hounds, panting from the chase, are lying on the dooryard, and the hunter is unshouldering the game, while the housewife is about to take a portion of it and prepare it for the evening meal. Unlike the person of the text, she was enough industrious to roast that which had been taken in hunting. But the world has had many a specimen since Solomon's time of those whose lassitude and improvidence and absurdity were depicted in my text. The most of those who have made a dead failure of life can look back and see a time when a great opportunity opened, but they did not know it.

They were not as wise as George Stephenson, "the father of railways," who, when at sixteen years of age he received an appointment to work a pumping engine for twelve shillings a week, cried out, "Now, I am a made man for life." God gives to most men at least one good opportunity. A great Grecian general was met by a group of beggars, and he said to them: "If you want beasts to plow your land, I will lend you some. If you want land, I will give you some. If you want seed to sow your land, I will see that you get it, but I will encourage none in idleness." So God gives to most people an opportunity of extrication from depressed circumstances.

As if to create in us a hatred for idleness, God has made those animals which are sluggish to appear loathsome in our eyes, while those which are fleet and active he has clothed with attractiveness. The tortoise, the sloth, the snail, the crocodile repel us, while the deer and the gazelle are as pleasing as they are fleet, and from the swift wings of innumerable birds God has spared no purple or gold or jet or crimson or snowy whiteness. Besides all this the Bible is constantly assailing the vice of laziness. Solomon seems to order the idler out of his sight as being beyond all human instruction when he says, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." And Paul seems to drive him up from his dining table, before he gets through with the first course of food, with the assertion, "If any will not work, neither shall he eat."

Now, what are the causes of laziness and what are its evil results? I knew a man who was never up to time. It seemed impossible for him to meet an engagement. When he was to be married he missed the train. His watch seemed to take on the habits of its owner and was always slow. He had a constitutional lethargy, for which he did not seem responsible. So idleness often arises from the natural temperament. I do not know but that there is a constitutional tendency to this vice in every man. However active you may generally be, have you not on some warm spring day felt a touch of this feeling on you, although you may have shaken it off as you would a reptile? But some are so powerfully tempted to this by

their bodily constitution that all the work of their life has been accomplished with this lethargy hanging on their back or treading on their heels.

You sometimes behold it in childhood. The child moping and lounging within doors while his brothers and sisters are at play, or if he join them he is behind in every race and beaten in every game. His nerves, his muscles, his bones are smitten with this palsy. He vegetates rather than lives, creeps rather than walks, yawns rather than breathes. The animal in his nature is stronger than the intellectual. He is generally a great eater and active only when he cannot digest what he has eaten. It requires as much effort for him to walk as for others to run. Langour and drowsiness are his natural inheritance. He is built for a slow sailing vessel—a heavy hulk and an insufficient outwater. Place an active man in such a bodily structure and the latter would be shaken to pieces in one day. Every law of physiology demands that he be supine. Such a one is not responsible for this powerful tendency of his nature. His great duty is resistance.

When I see a man fighting an unfortunate temperament, all my sympathies are aroused, and I think of Victor Hugo's account of a scene on a warship where, in the midst of a storm at sea, a great cannon got loose, and it was crashing this way and that and would have destroyed the ship; and the chief gunner, at the almost certain destruction of his own life, rushed at it with a handspike to thrust between the spokes of the wheel of the rolling cannon and by a fortunate leverage arrested the gun till it could be lashed fast. But that struggle did not seem so disheartening as that man enters upon who attempts to fight his natural temperament, whether it be too fast or too slow, too nervous or too lymphatic. God help him, for God only can.

INDOLENCE AND WEALTH.

Furthermore, indolence is often a result of easy circumstances. Rough experience in earlier life seems to be necessary in order to make a man active and enterprising. Mountaineers are nearly always swarthy, and those who have toiled among mountains of trouble get the most nerve and muscle and brain. Those who have become the deliverers of nations once had not where to lay their heads. Locust and wild honey have been the lot of many a John the Baptist, while those who have been fondled of fortune and petted and praised have often grown up lethargic.

They have none of that heroism which comes from fighting one's own battles. The warm summer sun of prosperity has weakened and relaxed them. Born among the luxuries of life exertion has been unnecessary, and therefore they spend their time in taking it easy. They may enter into business, but they are unfitted for its application, for its hardships, for its repulses, and after having lost the most of that which they have invested go back to thorough inaction. This costly yacht may do well enough on the smooth, glassy bay, but cannot live an hour amid a choppy sea.

Another cause of indolence is severe discouragement. There are those around us who started life with the most sanguine expectation. Their enterprise excited the remark of all comers. But some sudden and overwhelming misfortune met them and henceforth they have been inactive. Trouble, instead of making them more determined, has overthrown them. They have lost all self reliance. They imagine that all men and all occurrences are against them. They hang their heads where once they walked upright. They never look up in the eyes. They become misanthropic and pronounce all men liars and scoundrels. They go melancholic and threadbare to their graves. You cannot rouse them to action by the most glittering offer.

In most cases these persons have been honorable and upright all their lives, for rogues never get discouraged, as there is always some other plot they have not laid and some other trap they have not sprung. There are but few sadder sights than a man of talent and tact and undoubted capacity giving up life as a failure, like a line of magnificent steamers rotting against wharves, from which they ought to have been carrying the exportations of a nation. Every great financial panic produces a large crop of such men. In the great establishments where they were partners in business they are now wretches or draymen or clerks on small salary.

Reverie is also a cause of indolence. There are multitudes of men who expect to achieve great success in life who are entirely unwilling to put forth any physical, moral or intellectual effort. They have a great many eloquent theories of life. They are all the while expecting something to turn up. They pass their life in dreaming. They have read in light literature how men suddenly and unexpectedly came to large estates, or found a pot of buried gold at the foot of the rainbow of Good Luck, or had some great offer made them. They have passed their lives in reverie.

Notwithstanding he is pinched with poverty and any other man would be downcast at the forlorn prospect, he is always cheerful and sanguine and jovial, for he does not know but that he may be within a day or two of astounding success. You cannot but be entertained with his cheerfulness of temper. All the world wishes him well, for he never did anybody any harm. At last he dies in just the same condition in which he lived, sorrowful only because he must leave the world just at the time when his long thought of plans were about to be successful. Let no young man begin life with reverie. There is nothing accomplished without hard work. Do not in idleness expect something to turn up. It will turn down. Indolence and wickedness always make bad luck. These people of reverie are always about to begin. They say, "Wait a little."

So with the child who had a cage containing a beautiful canary, and the door of the cage was open and a cat was in the room. "Better shut the door of the cage," said the mother. "Wait a minute," said the boy. While he was waiting the feline creature with one spring

took the canary. The way that many lose the opportunity of a lifetime is by the same principle. They say, "Wait a minute." My advice is not to wait at all.

SINFUL INDULGENCE AND IDLENESS. Again, bad habits are a fruitful source of indolence. Sinful indulgences shut a man's shop and dull his tools and steal his profits. Dissoluteness is generally the end of industry. There are those who have the rare faculty of devoting occasionally a day or a week to loose indulgences, and at the expiration of that time go back with bleared eyes and tremulous hands and boated cheeks to the faithful and successful performance of their duties. Indeed, their employers and neighbors expect this amusement or occasional season of frolic and wassail.

Some of the best workmen and most skillful artisans have this mode of conducting themselves, but, as the time rolls on, the season of dissipation becomes more protracted and the season of steadiness and sobriety more limited, until the employers become disgusted and the man is given up to a continual and ruinous idleness. When that point has arrived he rushes to destruction with astonishing velocity. When a man with wrong proclivities has nothing to do, no former self respect or moral restraint or the beseechings of kindred can save him.

The only safety for a man who feels himself under the fascination of any form of temptation is an employment which affords neither recreation nor holiday. Nothing can be more unfortunate for a man of evil inclination than an occupation which keeps him exceedingly busy during a part of the year and then leaves him for weeks and months entirely unemployed. There are many men who cannot endure protracted leisure. They are like fractious steeds that must constantly be kept to the lead, for a week's quiet makes them intractable and uncontrollable. Bad habits produce idleness and idleness produces bad habits.

The probability is that you will either have to give up your loose indulgences or else give up your occupation. Sin will take all enthusiasm out of your work and make you sick of life's drudgery, and though now and then between your seasons of dissipation, you may rouse up to a sudden activity and start again in the chase of some high and noble end, even though you catch the game, you will sink back into slothfulness before you have roamed that which you took in hunting. Bad habits unfit a man for everything but politics.

Now, what are the results of indolence? A marked consequence of this vice is physical disease. The healthiness of the whole natural world depends upon activity. The winds, tossed and driven in endless circuits, scattering the mists from the mountains, and scooping out death damps from the caves, and blasting the miasma of swamps, and hurling back the fetid atmosphere of great cities, are healthy just because of their swift and uncontrollable nature of sweep. But after awhile the wind falls, and the hot sun pours through it, and when the leaves are still, and the grain fields bend not once all day long, then pestilence smites its victims and digs trenches for the dead.

The fountain, born far up in the wildwood of the mountain, comes down bright for every obstacle against which it is riven, and singing a new song on every shelf of rock over which it bounds, till it rolls over the water wheels in the valley, not ashamed to grind corn, and runs through the long grass of the meadow, where the willows reach down to dip their branches and the unyoked oxen come at eventide to cool. Healthy water! Bright water! Happy water! While some stream, too lazy any more to run, gathers itself into a wayside pool where the swine wallow, and filthy insects hop over the surface, and reptiles crawl among the ooze, and frogs utter their hideous croak, and by day and night there rises from the foul mire and green scum fever and plague and death. There is an endless activity underfoot and overhead.

Not one four o'clock in the flower bed, not one fly on the window pane, not one squirrel gathering food from the cones of the white pine, not one rabbit feeding on clover tops, not one drop falling in a shower, not one minnow glancing in the grass, not one quail whistling from the sea, not one hawk cawing in the sky, but is busy now and is busy always, fulfilling its mission as certainly as any monarch on earth or any angel in heaven.

NATURE NEVER IDLE.

You hear the shout of the plowboys busy in the field and the rattle of the whiffletrees on the harrow, but you do not know that there is more industry in the earth upturned and in the dumb vegetation underfoot than in all that you see. If you put your ear to a lump of riven sod you may hear nothing in the roots and spiculae of grass, but there are at work spades and cleavers and pile drivers and battering rams and interminable wars. I do not wonder that the lively fancy of the ancients saw in the manimate creation around Floras and Pomonas and Graces and Fauns and Fairies and Satyrs and Nymphs. Everything is busy. Nothing is inanimate, except the man who cannot see the life and hear the music.

At the creation the morning stars sang together, but they were only the choir which was to lead all the stars, and all the mountains, and all the seas in God's worship. All natural objects seem at one and the same time uniting in work and joy and worship. In God's creation there is no pause in either the worship, or the work, or the joy. Amid all natural objects at one and the same time it is Halloween and Whitsunday and Ash Wednesday and All Saints' Day. All the healthy beauty of that which we see and hear in the natural world is dependent upon activity and unrest. Men will be healthy—intellectually, morally and physically—only upon the condition of an active industry. I know men die every day of overwork. They drop down in coat pits, and among the spindles of northern factories, and on the cotton plantations of the south.

In every city and town and village you

find men groaning under burdens, as in the east the camels stagger under their loads between Aleppo and Damascus. Life is crushed out every day at counters and workbenches and anvils. But there are other multitudes who die from mere inertia. Indulgences every day are contracting diseases beyond the catholicon of allopathy and homeopathy and hydropathy and eclecticism. Rather than work they rush upon lances and scalpels. Nature has provided for the violation her laws by inactivity—what rheumatism for the eyes, and what gout for the feet, and what curvature for the chest, and what strictures for the chest, and what tubercles for the lungs, and what rheumatism for the muscles, and what neuralgias for the nerves. Nature in time arraigns every such culprit at her bar and presents against him an indictment of one hundred counts, and convicts him on each one of them.

The laws of nature will not stop their action because men may be ignorant of them. Disease, when it comes to do its work, does not ask whether you understand hygiene or pathology or materia medica. If there were not so many lies written on tombstones and in obituaries you would see what multitudes of the world's inhabitants are slain in their attempts to escape the necessity of toil. Men cross oceans and continents, and climb the Alps, and sit under the sky of Italy or the shadow of Egyptian pyramids, and go down into ancient ruins, and bathe at Baden Baden, and come home with the same shortness of breath, and the same poor digestion, and the same twitching of the nerves, when at home with their own spade they might have dug health out of the ground or with their own ax hewn health out of a log, or with their own scythe garnered health from the grain field.

FOOLISH PRIDE ABOUT WORK.

There are many who estimate the respectability of an occupation by the little exertion it demands, and would not have their children enter any employment where their hands may be soiled; forgetting that a laborer's overalls are just as honorable as a priest's robes and an anvil is just as respectable as a pulpit. Health flies from the bed of down and says, "I cannot sleep here," and from the table spread with parrigan and epicurean viands, saying, "I cannot eat here," and from the vehicle of soft cushions and easy springs, saying, "I cannot ride here," and from houses luxuriously warmed and upholstered, saying, "I cannot live here," and someday you meet Health, who declined all these luxurious places, walking in the plow's furrow, or sweltering beside the hissing forge, or spinning among the looms, or driving a dray or tinning a roof or carrying hods of brick up the ladder of a wall.

Furthermore, notice that indolence endangers the soul. Satan makes his chief conquests over men who either have nothing to do, or, if they have, refuse to do it. There is a legend that St. Thomas, years after Christ's resurrection, began again to doubt, and he went to the apostles and told them about his doubts. Each apostle looked at him with surprise and then said he must be excused for he had not time to listen any longer. Then St. Thomas went to the devout women of his time and expressed his doubts. They said they were sorry but that they had no time to listen. Then St. Thomas concluded that it was because they were so busy that the apostles and the devout women had no doubts.

Idleness not only leads a man into associations which harm his morals, but often thrusts upon him the worst kind of skepticism. Loafers are almost always infidels, or fast getting to be. Consummate idlers never read the Bible, and if they appear in church can be distinguished in an audience of a thousand by their listlessness, for they are too lazy to hear. It is not so much among occupied merchants, industrious mechanics and professional men always busy that you hear the religion of Jesus maligned, as in public lounging places, given up to profanity and dissoluteness. They have no sympathy with the Book that says, "Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth."

I never knew a man given up to thorough idleness that was converted. Simon and Andrew were converted while fishing and Lydia while selling purple, and the shepherds of Bethlehem watching their flocks heard the voice of angels, and Gideon was thrashing on the threshing floor, but no one was ever converted with his hands in his pockets. Let me tell the idler that there is no hope for him either in this world or the world which is to come. If the Son of God, who owned the whole universe, worked in the carpenter shop of Joseph, surely we, who own so little yet want so much, ought to be busy. The redeemed in heaven are never idle. What exciting songs they sing!

On what messages of love they fly through all the universe, fulfilling God's high behests and taking worlds in one circuit, rushing with infinite fierceness against sin and cruelty and oppression, and making the gates of hell to quake at the overthrow of the principalities of darkness, and in the same twink of an eye speeding back to their thrones with the news of sinners repentant. The River of Life is ever flowing, and the palms ever waving, and the hallelujahs ever rising, and the harps ever sounding, and the temple always open, and the golden streets always a-rush with chariots of salvation, and the last place which you ought ever to want to go to is heaven unless you want to be busy.

SORE NEED OF WORKERS.

Alas, my hearers, that in this world there should be so many loungers and so few workers. We go into the vineyard of the church and we hear the arbor groan under the heft of the vines, and the clusters hanging down, large and thick and ripe, cluster against cluster, fairer than the bunches of Eschcol and Engedi, and at a touch they will turn into wine more ruddy than that of Libanus and Helbon. But where are the men to gather the vintage and tread the

wine press? There comes to your ear a sound of a thousand wheat fields ready for the sickle. The grain is ready. It is tall, it is full, it is golden. It waves in the sunlight. It rustles in the wind. It would fill the barns. It would crowd the garner. After awhile it will lodge, or the mildew and the rust will smite it. Oh, where are the reapers to bind the sheaves? The enemies of God are marshaled. You see the glitter of their bucklers. You hear the pawing of their chargers, and all along the line of battle is heard the shout of their great captain, and at the armies of the living God they hurl their defiance. They come not in numbers, like the hosts of Sennacherib, but their multitude is like the leaves of the forest and the sound of their voices like the thunder of the sea. Mailed in hell's impenetrable armor, they advance with the waving of their banners and the dancing of their plumes. Their ranks are not easily to be broken, for the batteries of hell will open to help them, and ten thousand angels of darkness mingle in the fight. Where are the chosen few who will throw themselves into the jaws of this conflict?

King James gave to Sir John Scott, for his courage, a charter of arms with a number of spears for the crest and the motto, "Ready! aye, ready!" and yet when God calls us to the work and the cause demands our espousal and interests dreadful as the judgment and solemn as eternity tremble in the balance, how few of us are willing to throw ourselves into the breach, crying, "Ready! aye, ready!" Oh, I should like to see God arise for the defense of his own cause and the disenthralment of a world in bondage. How the letters would snap and how the darkness would fly and how heaven would sing.

You have never seen an army like that which God shall gather from the four winds of heaven to fight his battles. They shall cover every hilltop and stretch through every valley and man the vessels on every sea. There shall neither be uproar, nor wrath, nor smoke, nor bloodshed. Harvests shall not lie waste in the track nor cities be consumed. Instead of the groans of captives shall come the song of those redeemed.

Yet the conquest shall be none the less complete, for, if in that hour when all should be vigilant, the church of God should neglect to seize the prize and the cause should seem to fail, from the graveyards and cemeteries of all Christendom the good and faithful of the past would spring to their feet in time to save the cause, and though the Sun might not again stand still above Gibeon, or the moon in the valley of Ajalon, the day would be long enough to gain a decisive victory for God and the truth.

But my text is descriptive also of those who hunt for opportunities and when they get them do not use them. The rabbit they overcome by an early morning tramp for weeks uncooked in the dooryard. The deer that they brought down after long and exhausting pursuit in the Adirondacks lies on their dooryard, and the savory venison becomes a malodorous carcass. They roast not that which they took in hunting. Opportunities laboriously captured, yet useless, and that which came in invitingly, like a string of plover and quail and wild duck hung over a hunter's shoulder, turns to something worse than nothing. So with Agrippa when almost persuaded to be a Christian. So with the lovely young man who went away from Christ very sorrowful.

So with tens of thousands who have whole hands full, whole skies full of winged opportunities which profit them nothing at all, because they roast not that which they took in hunting. Oh, make out of this captured moment a banquet for eternity. The greatest prize in the universe to be won is the love and pardon of Christ. Win that and you can say:

Now I have found a Friend
Whose love shall never end,
Jesus is mine!

Cultivating Pearls.

It is interesting to know that quite recently a distinguished Frenchman, M. Bouchon-Brandely, has discovered what he believes to be a practical method of procuring the manufacture of these gems of the ocean through artifice. Now that the pearl market of the world is seriously menaced by the threatened exhaustion of the fisheries it is high time for human ingenuity to step in and supply the demand. The process adopted is simply to bore holes in the shells of the pearl oyster with a gimlet, introducing through these perforations little balls of glass, and stopping them hermetically with corks.

After four weeks' time the balls of glass are found to be covered with a thin layer of pearl. In six months the layer has become of sufficient thickness to be permanent, and the bigness of the jewel thus manufactured is in proportion to the period allowed to elapse. Of course, this has its limitations, inasmuch as the mollusk will not deposit nacre indefinitely, its only object being to protect itself from irritation by the intruder. The expert quoted believes that pearls can be made of various colors to order by selection.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Great Rooster Story.

The rooster of Mrs. Samples, of West Fork, Ark., was a Leghorn, and she chopped off his head and threw him on the ground. He only struck, when he jumped up again and ran off, leaving Mrs. Samples paralyzed with astonishment. Making his way to the station, he sought protection of the agent. He is still headless, but alive and well today. He is fed through a tube and seem to enjoy his food. The truth of this story is vouched for by the neighbors, and some say he still crows.—New York Evening Sun.

Campaigning with Theatricals.

The village of Ashby is in a great state of excitement over the coming election on account of the license question. The temperance people presented the play "Ten Nights in a Barroom" last night with a view to influencing votes. —Cor. M'canolis Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention in the Muskegon opera house, in the city of Muskegon, on Wednesday, May 10, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing twenty-eight delegates to the Democratic national convention, called to meet at Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1892, for the election of a Democratic state central committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

This convention will elect two delegates and two alternates at large from the eastern electoral district; two delegates and two alternates at large from the western electoral district; twenty-four congressional district delegates and twenty-four congressional district alternates (two delegates and two alternates from each congressional district); and also choose two members from the Democratic state central committee from each congressional district and a chairman of the state central committee from the state at large.

According to the rule adopted by the Democratic state convention, held at Detroit in 1890, and since adhered to, every county in the state is entitled to one delegate to the state convention for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction not less than 250 votes. But each county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention at places to be hereafter designated and select candidates for recommendation to the convention for two districts; two delegates and two alternates; two members of the state central committee; one vice-president of the convention and one member for each of the following committees of the convention—credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All voters of Michigan who favor the repeal of unjust laws permitting taxation for purposes other than the needs of government and who are in sympathy with the declarations of principles of the Democratic party are cordially invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

FRANK H. HOSFORD, Secretary. Chairman. Under this call Ottawa county is entitled to 12 delegates and Allegan county to 16 delegates for representation in the convention.

Everything but elephant and tree trunks are gobbled in by the new trust.

A bust of Harrison is talked of. Wait until next November and the voters will meet the demand.

Missouri boasts of a farmer politician who does his own farming. Such a character is unique in his day and generation.

Fifteen million dollars a year is about the size of the swindle to which the people subjected at the hands of the sugar trust, sustained as it is by the tariff on refined sugar. There has been a good deal of talk about free sugar. How would it do to have sugar really free?

If the Republicans had half as much faith as some of them profess, in the potency of the protective tariff to secure votes for their party this fall, they would talk more of McKinley and less of Harrison. But the fact is they haven't the faith. Their remembrance of 1890 is too vivid.

The democracy of the country have occasion to be pleased at the result of the election in Rhode Island. The state went republican, but by a greatly reduced majority and the same ratio of increase throughout the United States would insure an overwhelming republican defeat. The returns from Wisconsin are proportionately encouraging. Milwaukee gave Harrison 4,000 plurality in 1888 and at the late election gave 2,013 democratic plurality. The chances are two to one that Wisconsin goes democratic this fall.

AUDITOR-GENERAL STONE.

General regret will be felt throughout the state that the condition of the health of Auditor-General Stone is such as to make it impossible for him to discharge the arduous and exacting duties of his office after the close of his term. Mr. Stone has made the announcement thus early in order that there may be no misapprehension of his position, and to relieve the party to which he belongs from any possible embarrassment.

The course of Mr. Stone is in every way worthy of a man who has not spared himself in the service of the state and who owes his impaired health, in no small measure, to the intensity with which he has applied himself to the discharge of the duties of his office. Having had former experience in the Auditor-General's office, he was conscious of the defects which existed, and these he has labored hard and with success to remedy. The taxpayers have had the benefit of his intelligent and conscientious work and regret at not having an opportunity to show appreciation of it by a re-election will not be confined to members of his own party.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Memphis Appeal: Mr. Cleveland's name is a platform in itself.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Cleveland and Gray can carry Indiana against Harrison and Morton by 20,000 majority.

Elmira Gazette: It would seem to appear that the favorite sons are quietly preparing themselves in Cleveland's rear.

Nashville American: The first place on the Democratic Presidential ticket is conceded by general consent to Grover Cleveland. Who will be chosen for the second place?

New York World: The other states appear to be very modest in putting forward their favorite Democratic sons. They are all saying "After you, sir," to Grover Cleveland.

Pittsburg Post: It remains to be said that while the Pennsylvania Democracy admire Gov. Pattison and in other conditions would enthusiastically support him for the Presidential nomination, as matters stand they are overwhelmingly for Grover Cleveland.

Nashville American: Mr. Cleveland has had no artful dodgers, no machine,

and no diary commissioners, prison inspectors, or canal contractors working for him. Every delegate who goes to Chicago to vote for him goes because the disinterested masses send him there. Muskegon News: A room with a double bed is reserved at the Occidental for the Hill men attending the Muskegon convention.

WHAT THE LAST LEGISLATURE DID.

The cost of the last legislature was far below that of the past Republican legislatures. The reduced tax levy of the present year evidences the retrenchment in the public expenditures it effected. It passed many measures in the interest of the people. Chief among these are the following:

A bill for the protection of the purity of the ballot that insures honest elections.

A bill changing the manner of collecting delinquent taxes that will save many thousands of dollars every year.

A bill for lowering the legal rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent.

A bill making vast improvements in the mechanics' lien law.

A bill consolidating and simplifying the many boards having charge of the state institutions, which will be a decided saving to the state.

A bill for the equalization of state bounties.

A bill increasing the taxation of railroads, which will reduce taxes to the people about \$150,000 a year.

A bill subjecting the great corporations of the Upper Peninsula to the same kind of taxation that other business and the homes of Michigan bear.

A bill compelling newly organized corporations to pay a tax of one-half of one mill upon their capital stock in return for the special franchises which they enjoy. This will lighten the burdens of the people to the extent of over \$30,000 a year.

It also passed many other measures for popular relief. In 1883, 1885, 1887 and 1889 meritorious bills that would have proven helpful to the people were invariably smothered in committee or killed in the Senate, which was the great corporation bulwark against popular bills that might accidentally pass the imprudent House.

Notwithstanding the great, dishonorable conspiracy to injure its good name, the legislature of 1891 will be remembered for the many good measures that it has passed and will live in state history as far and away Michigan's best legislature since 1877.

PROTECTION AND SHODDY.

There is occasionally a census bulletin which furnishes instructive reading for the masses. Such is the case with one just issued on "The Wool Industry." The tables presented in the bulletin are six in number and cover all the ground necessary for comparison of the industry in 1880 and 1890. The showing will possibly be regarded, on the whole, as a gratifying one, at all events we shall look to see some glorification from the organs of protection over the fact that the wool industry has increased during the decade in the number of establishments 6.92 per cent and in the amount of capital invested \$6.67 per cent.

It is to be hoped, however, that in glorifying these increases the protectionists will not overlook the modest portion of the bulletin devoted to shoddy, the peculiar product and outgrowth of the system they cherish so warmly. For the growth of the shoddy business outstrips that of the wool industry pure and simple.

In 1880, according to the census of that year, there were seventy-three establishments in the country turning out the substitute for wool known—and disreputably known—as shoddy. The amount of capital invested in these seventy-three establishments was \$1,165,100. Under the benign and fostering influence of protection this branch of manufactures—which represents the refuge for warmth of those who cannot afford woolen clothing—increased enormously. Under the recent census it appeared that the seventy-three shoddy-making establishments of 1880 had increased to ninety-three, while the capital invested had grown from \$1,165,100 to \$4,091,207.

In other words, while the increase in the number of establishments for the manufacture of legitimate woolen goods has been only 6.92 per cent the increase in the number of establishments for the manufacture of the kind of goods the Republican party thinks good enough for the workingman has been 28 per cent or more than four times as great. And while the capital invested in the production of legitimate woolen goods has increased under the benign influence of protection, 86.67 per cent the shoddy-making capital has increased 260 per cent and upwards. This is what protection has done for the workingman or a part of it.

Did you know that those fine robes and blankets are selling for such a low price at H. Vaupell's harness shop, Eighth St., Holland.

Now that spring is almost here, we suppose you want a new hat. To meet this emergency we have laid in an extra lot of the finest goods in the market. The "King" and "Garden City" hats are the latest styles and all warranted. Bosman Brothers.

ENLOE WENT WILD.

Exciting Scene at the Pension Bureau Investigation.

THE CHAIRMAN PUTS ON WAR PAINT

And Strives for a Chance to "Have It Out" with the Commissioner, to Whom He Gives the Lie Direct—A Fierce Struggle to Prevent the Spilling of Gore.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—"I'm not afraid of any man living." These were the words of Pension Commissioner Green B. Raum yesterday while Chairman Enloe of the pension investigating committee was struggling in the arms of half a dozen men trying to get at the commissioner to do him bodily harm. The scene was an exciting one and Raum ended it for the time, at least, by taking his hat a moment later and leaving the room. He may have avoided, by this action, a personal encounter with Enloe, but probably Enloe's friends would have held the irate representative and averted actual hostilities. The lie had been passed and Enloe had started for the commissioner when he was held by the peacekeepers.

The Beginning of the Row. According to eye witnesses Enloe was endeavoring to ascertain who had furnished a certain amount of money (\$15) to corrupt an employee of the pension office as alleged. Commissioner Raum denied all knowledge of the transaction, but Enloe kept firing questions at the commissioner, all indicating that he did not believe the denial. Judge Payson, of Illinois, Commissioner Raum's attorney, finally said: "Have you not had enough denials?" Before Enloe could reply Commissioner Raum added in a sarcastic tone: "No, he wants another." "You're a liar!" shouted Enloe, jumping from his seat in an excited manner. "You're another," retorted Raum, rising to his feet.

Enloe Makes a Wild Rush. Instantly Enloe made a wild rush for the commissioner of pensions, and there would have been a conflict had not several persons present seized the infuriated chairman of the committee and held him firmly. While he was thus a captive he struggled to get at the commissioner, and picked up a glass sponge cup, and would have hurled it at the commissioner. A ready hand took it away from him, and others seized the chairman, securely holding him. While this was going on Raum exclaimed that there was not a man living that he feared, but added that he wanted no personal difficulty, and then left the room.

They Do Not Love Each Other. For a long time there has been a bitter feeling between Enloe and the commissioner, arising out of the investigation, and yesterday's incident was not entirely unexpected. Enloe, who is a newspaper man, having edited The Tribune and Sun at Jackson, Tenn., has ample courage. He is some six feet tall, rather spare, with brown hair and short whiskers. He is about 42 years old, and has been in congress three terms. He is a good debater and figured conspicuously in several notable discussions with ex-Speaker Reed during the "million-dollar" congress.

Waiting for the Next Move. Nobody who knows General Raum will credit him with any lack of personal courage, and the manner in which Enloe put the last question to him yesterday might well have caused him to be the aggressor. "For the last time," cried Enloe, "I ask you; did you or did you not send \$15 to Attorney Ford?" But he replied quite calmly, though emphatically, "I did not." And then the outbreak took place. The affair created considerable gossip and speculation at both ends of the Capitol, and the question now is, "What will they do next?"

NOT PLEASING TO THE STOCKMEN.

They May Have to Go Back to Johnson County for Trial.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 26.—Governor Barber telegraphed the prosecuting attorney at Buffalo last night that the captive cattlemen would be at once turned over to the civil authorities having jurisdiction. It is the belief of the attorneys that the prisoners will have to be taken to Johnson county before they can get a change of venue, though they do not much relish the idea unless they are given an escort of soldiers. The prosecution will bend every effort to prevent the defense from securing a change of venue. Friends of the rustlers are much emboldened by the turn of events, and declare they will yet have revenge on the regulators.

TROUT FISHING

Season Opens May 1st.

The new Extension of the Chicago & West Michigan R'y from Traverse City to Elk Rapids, is twenty miles long and penetrates a region in which are numerous trout streams that have heretofore been too remote.

The line passes through Mitchells, Acme, Williamsburg and Angels, at or near to any of which there are good streams that have never been fished to any extent. If you would rather go farther off you will find a steamboat running regularly from Elk Rapids through Elk Lake, Round Lake, Torch River, past the mouth of Rapid River and up the entire length of Torch Lake. Into all these waters empty trout streams that are now for the first time made convenient.

GEO. DEHAVEN, General Passenger Agent.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Prices Paid to Farmers.

PRODUCE.	
Butter, per lb.	18
Eggs, per doz.	12
Dried Apples, per lb.	10 1/2 to 15
Potatoes, per bu.	50 to 60
Onions, per bu.	1.00 to 1.10
Beans, per bu.	1.15 to 1.25
Beans, hand picked, per bu.	1.00 to 1.25
Apples, per bu.	1.00 to 1.25
GRAIN.	
Wheat, per bu.	87
Oats, per bu.	34
Corn, per bu.	44
Barley, per 100	1.00
Buckwheat, per bu.	50
Rye, per bu.	68
Clover Seed, per bu.	7.00
BEEF, PORK, ETC.	
Hams, smoked, per lb.	10 to 12
Shoulders, smoked, per lb.	10 to 12
Chickens, dressed, per lb.	10 to 12
Chickens, live, per lb.	10 to 12
Turkey, dressed, per lb.	10
Turkey, live, per lb.	10
Tallow, per lb.	10
Lard, per lb.	10
Beef, dressed, per lb.	10 to 12
Pork, dressed, per lb.	10 to 12
Mutton, dressed, per lb.	10 to 12
Veal, per lb.	10
WOOD AND COAL.	
Price to consumers.	
Dry Beach, per cord	2.40
Dry Hard Maple, per cord	2.25
Green Beach per cord	1.90
Hard Coal, per ton	6.50
Soft Coal, per ton	4.00
FLOUR AND FEED.	
Price to consumers.	
Hay, per ton, mixed, 80, timothy	\$10.00
Flour, "Sunlight," patent, per barrel	5.45
Flour "Daisy," straight, per barrel	5.00
Ground Feed, 1.00 per hundred, 19.00 per ton.	
Corn Meal, unrolled, 1.00 per hundred, 19.00 per ton.	
Corn Meal, bolted, 3.00 per barrel.	
Middlings, 45 per hundred, 18.00 per ton.	
Bran, 50 per hundred, 17.00 per ton.	
Linseed Meal, 1.40 per hundred.	

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 26. Following were the quotations on the board of trade today: Wheat—April, opened 81 1/2c; May, opened 81 1/2c; closed 81 1/2c; July, opened 81 1/2c; closed 81 1/2c. Corn—April, opened 41c; closed 41 1/2c; May, opened 41 1/2c; closed 41 1/2c; July, opened 38c; closed 38 1/2c. Oats—May, opened 25 1/2c; closed 25 1/2c; June, opened 25c; closed 25c; July, opened 27 1/2c; closed 27 1/2c. Pork—April, opened \$9.4 1/2; closed \$9.55; May, opened \$9.45; closed \$9.55; July, opened \$9.65; closed \$9.75. Lard—April, opened \$6.17 1/2; closed \$6.20.

Live stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Market active and prices unchanged; sales ranged at \$3.00 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. light, \$4.15 to \$4.30 rough packing, \$4.30 to \$4.50 mixed, \$4.35 to \$4.50 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Moderately active; prices steady; quotations ranged at \$4.20 to \$4.40 choice to extra shipping steers, \$3.70 to \$4.20 good to choice do, \$3.30 to \$3.80 fair to good, \$3.00 to \$3.50 common to medium do, \$2.80 to \$3.50 butchers' steers, \$2.40 to \$3.00 stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.10 Texas steers, \$3.00 to \$3.65 feeders, \$1.40 to \$3.10 cows, \$1.50 to \$1.90 bulls and \$1.00 to \$4.00 veal calves.

Sheep—Market fairly active and prices firm; quotations ranged at \$5.00 to \$6.00 western, \$4.00 to \$5.50 natives, and \$3.75 to \$7.00 lambs; aborn lots \$5.75 per 100 lbs below quotations given above.

Produce: Butter—Fancy separator 22c per lb; fine creameries, 20c to 21c; dairies, fancy, fresh, 18c; packing stock, fresh, 11c to 12c. Eggs—Fresh, 12c to 13c per doz. Live poultry—Chickens, 12c per lb; roosters, 6c; ducks, 12c to 13c; turkeys, mixed lots, 12c to 13c; geese, \$4.00 per doz. Potatoes—Hebrons, 20c to 25c per bu; Burbanks, 25c to 30c; Rose, 30c to 35c for seed; Peerless, 25c to 30c; common to poor mixed lots, 20c to 25c; Early Ohio, \$4.00 to \$5c for seed. Sweet potatoes, Illinois, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bbl; Bermuda potatoes, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Apples—Common, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bbl; good, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fancy, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

New York.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter cash, \$1.05 1/2; May, 91 1/2c; June, 90 1/2c; July, 90 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 51c; April, 50 1/2c; May, 47 1/2c; June, 45 1/2c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed cash, 35c; May, 34 1/2c. Rye—Dull and firm; western, 81 1/2c to 85c. Barley—Dull and nominal. Pork—Dull and easier; Devils mess, \$10.50 to \$11.00. Lard—Quiet; May, \$6.45; July, \$6.55.

East Buffalo.

EAST BUFFALO, April 26. Cattle—Three loads on sale; market quiet. Sheep and lambs—Twelve loads on sale; market steady; good to choice sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.25; good to extra lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.50. Hogs—Fifteen loads on sale; market steady; good; heavy grades, \$4.50 to \$4.90; good to best Yorkers, \$4.50 to \$4.90; good to best pigs, \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 26. Wheat—Cash, 79 1/2c; May, 80c. Barley—No. 2, 56 1/2c; May, 55 1/2c. Rye—No. 1, 81 1/2c; No. 2, 78c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3, 30c. Corn—No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 38c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 26. Wheat—Cash, 82c; May, 91 1/2c; July, 85c bid; August, 84c bid. Corn—Cash, 41c. Rye—Not quoted. Oats—Not quoted. Clover seed—Cash, \$6.50.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 26. Wheat—No. 2 red cash 91c; May, 91c; July, 90 1/2c; No. 1 white cash, 91c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34 1/2c.

CHICAGO JAN. 3, 1892.

& WEST MICHIGAN RY.

TRAINS LEAVE HOLLAND.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
For Grand Rapids	5.10	9.55	3.00	4.25
For Chicago	9.55	12.45	*12.35 a.m.	
For Muskegon	5.30	9.55	3.00	6.25
For Allegan	5.40	9.55	3.00	
For Pentwater	5.30		6.25	
For Ludington	5.10		3.00	
For Traverse City	5.10		3.00	
For Big Rapids	5.30		3.00	

TRAINS ARRIVE HOLLAND.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
From Grand Rapids	9.55	12.45	6.25	*12.30
From Chicago	5.00	2.55	9.25	
From Muskegon	9.45	12.35	3.00	4.20
From Allegan	9.50		6.00	a.m.
From Ludington			12.20	12.45
From Traverse City			12.20	12.45
From Big Rapids			12.35	*11.55

*Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.

9.55 and 3.00 train for Allegan connects for Toledo.

Connections in Union Depot at Grand Rapids with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R.

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars on night trains to and from Chicago.

Wagner Palace Buffet Cars on day trains to and from Chicago; 9:55 a.m. train from Holland has free chair car to Chicago.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Leave Grand Rapids	7.15	*1.00	5.40	
Arrive at Grand Ledge	8.50	2.30	7.15	
Arrive at Lansing	9.15	2.55	7.36	
Arrive at Howell	10.25	2.55	9.00	
Arrive at Detroit	12.00	5.10	10.40	

7.15 a.m. train runs through to Detroit with parlor car seats 25 cents.

1.00 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. run through to Detroit with parlor car seats 25 cents.

GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wm. Brusse & Co.

CORNER CLOTHING STORE!

Gaining Patronage Every Day!
Walking Right Past All Competition!

We Invite

EVERYONE

In Holland, whether you wish

to buy or not, to

CALL

And examine our stock of

Cloths and Suitings for the

Spring Season.

CORNER CLOTHING STORE.

Wm. Brusse & Co.

LOST!

A splendid opportunity, if you do not come and see the fine lot of

NEW SPRING STYLES

WE HAVE IN—

Dress Goods

WE CAN LEAD ALL OTHERS.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

Strictly Fresh Eggs and first-class Butter.

AT THE GENERAL STORE OF

NOTIER & VER SCHURE

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

WHERE! WHERE!

CARPETS!

The largest assortment ever seen in this city.

PRICES WAY DOWN!

WALL PAPER!

Greater variety and lower prices than before.

Watches

RUN DOWN

To Nothing—as far as profit is concerned.

Holiday orders were too large, and we have decided to offer some

RARE BARGAINS
—IN—
Ladies' Solid Gold and Filled Case WATCHES.
ALL SIZES AND GRADES.

Most Accurate, Durable, and Elegantly Chased

C. A. STEVENSON
Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

One of the Best!

A No. 1 Farm of 320 acres in a good locality, with good neighbors, 184 cleared, 60 partly cleared, 76 woodland, a fine large orchard and small fruits, first-class water, forty rods to school, half mile to church, postoffice and railway station, one barn 40x60, sheep shed attached 40x12, second barn 30x40, two cattle sheds attached 40x16, horse barn 18x30, wagon shed, corn crib, and hog house 14x20. Ten-room house. Farm up in good shape. Large quantity of grain on the ground and all farm tools go with farm. Land is richly worth \$50 per acre but can be bought for considerable less.

I will take pleasure in showing this farm. A big deal is offered and satisfactory terms can be made.

J. C. POST,
Holland, Mich.

GO TO THE Economy MARKET

For the choicest
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.

ALSO
Poultry, and Game
As the market affords.

We have recently added a Steam Meat Cutter which enables us to produce Sausages that are pronounced by all who have tried them to be the very finest.

Orders taken and packages delivered free of charge.

KUITE BROS.
Eighth Street, Holland.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION
Cassius Allen.

Sired by Hensing, Jr., 2:27 1/4.
Is an iron grey, 16 hands high, 7 years old, and weighs 1,300 lbs. Is a horse of fine action, beautiful in appearance, and is a natural trotter. He is a fast walker and his colts inherit this very important trait of character. He is a sure foal getter, and his colts are all sound, straight, and fine appearing.

Will make the season of 1892 as follows:
Monday and Tuesday of each week at the barn of Ed. J. Harrington, Jr., Holland.
Wednesday and Thursday at the barn of Fred Miller, Monterey.
Friday and Saturday at Colman's barn, Hamilton.
FREE, \$5 at time of service and \$10 when colt is two weeks old.
A. C. PARKHURST,
Owner and Trainer.

WEST MICHIGAN
STEAM LAUNDRY,
Opp. Ottawa Furniture Factory.

The latest improved machinery for the accomplishing of

THE FINEST WORK.
Ladies' wearing apparel, Pillow Shams, Lace Curtains, Family Washings, done promptly.
Goods called for and delivered.
Call and see us and get prices.

Finest cabinet photographs of Rev. J. T. Bergen for sale at Hopkins' Gallery.

Erigenia Bulbosa.
R. SCHEPERS.
Tiny heralds clad in white,
In purple and in green,
Camping through the chilly night,
Winds blowing cold and keen.
They have come that they may each
Unto us glad tidings bring,
Saying in their flowery speech,
"We are Harbingers of Spring."
From our enemies—the Frost,
Winter's Storms and Winter's Snows—
All the ground that we have lost,
We have taken from these foes.
And our army is advancing
With its cohorts, orders, classes,
It will be a sight entrancing,
When upon the field it masses.
But as yet the foe is near,
Fresh his broad retreating trail:
Here we camp with shelter near,
Till our floral kingdom shall prevail.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

VISCHER, AREND, Attorney at Law & Notary Public. Collections promptly attended to.

DIKEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law, Office over the First State Bank.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick Store, corner Eighth and Fish Streets.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlor, Eighth and Cedar Streets. Hair Dressing promptly attended to.

HOLLAND CITY STATE BANK, Capital \$37,000. Jacob Van Putten Sr., President; A. Van Putten, Vice President; C. Ver Schure, Cashier. General Banking Business.

DRINS, PETER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hat and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Eighth Street, Opposite Schouten's Drug Store.

FAIRBANKS, L., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Pension Claim Agent, River St., near Tenth.

J. A. MAHES, M. D., Office over First State Bank. Office hours, 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence, corner Fish and Eighth streets.

WILLIAM KINNEY,
MASON CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given on all kinds of masonry and plastering. Communications solicited. Address Box W, Holland, Mich.

FIRST STATE BANK.

With Savings Department.

CAPITAL, \$35,000.00.

Cor. Eighth and Market Streets.

L. CAPPOIN, Pres't. I. MARSHLEE, Cashier.

HOLLAND CITY STATE BANK.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

Established 1875.

Incorporated as a State Bank in 1890.

A general banking business transacted.

Interest paid on certificates.

Loans made.

CAPITAL, \$37,000.

President, - JACOB VAN PUTTEN, SR.
Vice-Pres't, - ADRIAN VAN PUTTEN.
Cashier, - C. VER SCHURE.

MONEY TO LOAN!

The Ottawa County Building and Loan Association, has

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARDS

to loan to members every alternate Saturday, at half past eight o'clock, p. m., at office in Kanters Block.

ONLY REAL ESTATE SECURITY WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Office open every Monday, Friday and Saturday.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

C. A. STEVENSON, Secretary.

Holland, Mich., Jan., 1892.

REAL ESTATE

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Houses Built, Rented and Insured.

Holland City has arrived at that period in her history when the solidity of her industries give evidence of her future. The keen observer of how and where cities are built see in our advantageous location, with lake navigation and the enterprise and determination of her people, her bright future and act accordingly.

Have you a surplus capital?

Are you a workingman?

Are you a young man?

If so, you ought to begin by investing in Holland City real estate and lay the foundation for a home and a competence.

Invest your savings where the principal is sure and some day the profit will be great. There is nothing better in the line of an investment today than property in Holland.

W. C. WALSH.

WHEN IN GRAND RAPIDS

—STOP AT—

Sweet's Hotel.

The best place in the city for lodging or meals.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Happenings Which Are Noted for the Benefit of Our Own People.

Kinross was recently visited by a frisky streak of lightning which struck a barn owned by Hugh Cameron, killed a dog, a goose and a horse, and then skipped over to the house and dropped the chimney.

Muskegon people are building a wigwam, capable of seating 5,000 people, for the accommodation of the Democratic state convention.

Two inspectors of election in Clare county have been arrested on a charge of tearing up several ballots on election day.

Thieves relieved the home of C. M. Braddish at Augusta of \$300 worth of valuables while the owner was attending a dance.

The Algonac girl who proposed and was accepted, carried the leap year business to a legitimate conclusion by paying all of the wedding expenses.

Colonel Thomas Saylor, a former postmaster of East Saginaw, has just received \$17 from the government which was due him seventeen years ago.

Herman Goeschel, a German lad of 7 summers, made the journey from the fatherland alone, reaching Manistee last week.

The Kalamazoo Street Railway company has adopted a 3-cent fare and its patrons are pleased.

St. Joseph is to have the highest water-works tower in the state.

Kalamazoo people held \$300,000 worth of policies in the collapsed St. Paul insurance company.

R. B. Carnes, an Essex farmer, has taken thirty-two and three-quarter pounds of wool from the back of a 2-year-old sheep.

Mrs. A. B. Travis died at Oxford a few hours after the demise of her husband and both were buried in a common grave.

Theodore Stierle, an Ann Arbor gentleman, feasted on canned salmon, was poisoned, and is dead.

R. G. Smith is a Galesburg lawyer who has obtained more than 100 sets of divorce credentials for his clients.

A. Mrs. Wagner is engaged in the mail-carrier act at Carlton.

Rockford people are having a set-to with an epidemic of sore eyes.

The Clinton chap who indulged in the dog poisoning act was caught at it and is whacking up at the rate of \$10 per canine to save prosecution.

Twelve hundred pairs of boots are being turned out daily by the Hastings Felt Boot factory.

George Berk, a Blissfield balloonist, was banged against a house chimney during a recent ascent with force enough to give him visions of the judgment day.

Michigan railways continue to rake in the cash, their January receipts amounting \$7,759,225, being well along toward \$1,000,000 in excess of January of last year.

Large quantities of maple logs are being shipped from Benzonia to Wilmington, Del.

Tom McHugh got mixed up in a fight at Crystal Falls and somebody feasted upon the larger portion of his lower lip.

Mrs. Samuel Rodley avers that a Muskegon saloonist sold her husband whisky when he shouldn't and has asked the courts for \$10,000 damages.

The fellow who stole a napkin ring from a Schoolcraft hotel didn't think he drew a prize when he paid an \$8 fine.

William Colby pleaded guilty to the murder of Richard Cook, at Marine City, on the 16th and was immediately given a 20-years lay off at the Jackson prison. Justice is not always halt or blind.

The fish harvest at St. Joseph continues good, 1,400 pounds of brain food being taken from forty nets in one day.

Teachers are scarce in Calhoun county and many districts are minus a spring term of instruction owing to the short crop of pedagogues.

Johnny Griffith lives at Arlington and went fishing yesterday with a gun. Eschoping an unusually large fish he poked the muzzle of the gun down into the water and fired, losing three fingers and a part of a leg. The fish is still in the swim.

Three Bellevue women and a man harvested nineteen specimens of the early spring variety of snakes in a couple of hours. This quartette may achieve distinction before the season is over.

About \$5,000 worth of gristmill, elevator and grain were burned at Flint on the 14th. J. E. Burroughs and G. A. Cohn are the principal losers. Insured for \$9,000.

Thomas Jarrett, for many years an inmate of St. Mark's home at Grand Rapids, is dead at the age of 77 years.

Jerome Pitcher is a Bangor man of 55 years who must stand trial on a charge of assaulting a little girl of 8 summers.

The commencement day address at Orchard Lake military academy will be delivered by Secretary of War Elkins in June.

Muskegon is the home of a man who was arrested on the day his wife died for borrowing money she had saved for funeral expenses, and then getting drunk with the cash.

An Adrian man took a drive in the country on a raw spring day and carried along a small dog which he used for a footstone. Upon arriving at his destination he found that the canine had not been idle, two or three sections of his pantaloons having been devoured.

Edward Stewart sued the Chicago and West Michigan Railway company for personal injuries and was awarded \$700. The company secured a new trial and the last jury increased Stewart's judgment to \$8,000.

Isbepeming is without a colored citizen the first one crossing the stormy Jordan a few days since.

Claimed to be nearly an impossible thing to convict criminals in Mecosta county.

A wooden plow that was made 100 years ago is exhibited by a St. John's dealer in agricultural implements.

A young lady of Caruma has gone to Honolulu to sell millinery to the Sandwich Islanders.

Fritz Gans, a Grand Rapids hermit, suicided by hanging because a woman stole \$2 of his cash.

Johnny Tuff is the significant name of a Grand Rapids lad of 11 who stole \$300 worth of cash and valuables.

Flushing is to have a factory for the manufacture of a dustless fanning mill. The capital invested in the woolen industry in Michigan foots up the snug sum of \$1,800,400.

Louis Lea More, a Rockford lad of nine summers, stands four feet in height and weighs 307 pounds.

Carl Weber, a Medina man, couldn't induce his wife to move to another town, and so ended his troubles with a big dose of carbolic acid.

St. Ignace wants a jeweler and promises lots of patronage to whoever will open a good shop there.

Mrs. Ann McLeod, the oldest lady resident of Sanilac county, has just celebrated her 99th birthday.

Dogs are worrying the life out of sheep near Texas, Kalamazoo county.

Grand Rapids Episcopallians will indulge in a new \$25,000 church.

The supreme court says that county treasurers have no right to issue liquor licenses until duly approved bonds have been filed with them.

Petitions are being circulated in St. Joe county to secure a local option election.

F. A. Basford, the Newaygo man convicted of forgery, pays a \$250 fine and spends four months in the bastille.

Several Southfield families are said to be preparing for a removal to Utah, a result of the labors of a Mormon missionary.

ARNEY QUILTS PREACHING.

The "Horsey" Dominie Prefers the Race Track to the Pulpit.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 26.—Robert J. Arney, pastor of the Methodist church at Saranac, shocked his congregation Sunday by announcing his retirement from the pulpit. His resignation takes immediate effect, and Mr. Arney will devote his entire attention to breeding and training horses and will indulge in horse trots and matinees to his heart's content without fear of the Methodist conference. Twice he has been before the conference for his "horsey" inclinations.

Those Colts Are Too Promising.

In 1890 he was scored for officiating as master of ceremonies at a "speeding contest," and again last year he was rebuked. This spring he owns six promising colts, and occasional matinees to make records and show their speed are necessary to help their sale. He thinks there is more money in horse trading than preaching, and as he has a large family to support he gives up the church.

GAVE "PRINCE MICHAEL" A SHOW.

Michigan's Supreme Court Orders a Judge to Explain.

LANSING, Mich., April 23.—The debut before the supreme court of "Prince Michael" and his flying roll set, of Detroit, was made yesterday, and on application of his attorney an order to show cause in the matter of Judge Chambers' capias was issued. The return day is May 4. "Prince Michael" was admitted to bail on April 5. Police Justice Haug was satisfied with the sureties, but neglected to so certify on the bond. Judge Chambers, of the recorder's court, held that the omission invalidated the bond, and issued a capias for the "prince's" re-arrest. Judge Chambers must now show cause why the capias should not be quashed and Justice Haug allowed to perfect the bonds by signing them.

Strike of Detroit Bakers.

DETROIT, April 26.—Forty-five union journeymen employed by the principal bakers in this city struck Tuesday morning as a result of the action of masters to uphold the Wagner company in keeping in their employ a man whom the union wanted discharged, and to secure day instead of night work.

THE WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Weather and Prospects in Four of the Western States.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following is the weekly crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau for the week ended April 22 for the sections mentioned below: Illinois—Temperature and sunshine below normal; rainfall normal in extreme northern portion, elsewhere above and well distributed; general condition injurious to crops; seedling partially completed; plowing for corn in northern counties; in other counties work at a standstill, with large acreage of oats and wheat, and especially in southern portion, still under water. Michigan—Temperature and rainfall below normal; sunshine normal; wheat doing finely in most southern counties and oats being sown; all crops will thrive well with warmer weather; fruit prospects good on all sides.

Wisconsin—Freezing temperature every night has lowered the condition of winter grains; vegetation stationary and suffering from cold; seedling general and ground in good condition. Iowa—Temperature below average; rainfall above average and excessive in localities; heavy snow in northern portion Wednesday; farm work at a standstill, but with favorable weather seedling will be completed and plowing for corn begun next week.

Died Like a Dime Novel Hero.

DENVER, April 23.—All day Thursday and Thursday night petition circulators were busy as bees. They were asking on one side that Governor Barber revoke the decision in the Miller case, and on the other side that he stand by it. The governor decided that Miller should hang, and a few minutes after 9 a. m. yesterday the automatic water weight was prepared and Miller stepped on the platform and was launched into eternity. He was perfectly cool and prided himself on his nerve. He showed no anxiety about his future, and died like a dime novel hero. He sang a song on the scaffold when he had himself composed. His crime was the murder, two years ago, when he was only 15, of two men whom he caught asleep in a box car.

Took Two Pops at Each Other.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—A duel was fought Saturday afternoon between Edward Fox and Hallett Alsop Borrowe, in the hollows of the sand dunes, on the Belgian coast, near Niepor Bains, a few miles from Ostend. Two rounds were fired, and Borrowe's bullet scraped Cox's trousers just below the vest. The two men had a falling out over a scandal in which Borrowe was one principal and Mrs. Drayton, a member of New York's "400," the other, both however denying anything wrong.

All operations known to the dental profession performed with care by skillful operators at the Central Dental Parlors.

For the convenience of my many patrons of the west end of the city, I have established an agency at Henderson's clothing store. G. J. A. Pessink, proprietor Holland City Laundry.

SCORES ON THE DIAMOND.

Games Played by the National League in the Different Cities.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Rain prevented all the League base ball games yesterday except two, and one of them was a forfeit of Baltimore to New York, the former claiming that they would not have time to make a train, and refusing to play the Gothamites their half of the sixth inning, the score being 6 to 5 in favor of Baltimore. At Philadelphia—Boston 6, Philadelphia 3. No Western league games—rain.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Anson added another to his list of defeats yesterday, and it was Pfeffer's club that laid him out again. Following are the League scores: At Louisville—Chicago 2, Louisville 7; at Boston—Baltimore 6, Boston 7; at Cleveland—Cincinnati 1, Cleveland 11. Other games prevented by rain.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Again did Fred Pfeffer "mop the earth" with the "Colts" yesterday at Louisville, and "Uncle" Adrian comes home feeling rather blue in tenth place. The same clubs play here today. League games: At Louisville—Chicago 1, Louisville 3; at Pittsburgh—St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 14; at Brooklyn—Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 9; at Cleveland—Cincinnati 6, Cleveland 1; other games postponed—rain. No Western league games.

The League scores Saturday were as follows: At Chicago—Louisville 2, Chicago 4—Louisville's last inning not played; at New York—(first game) Washington 1, New York 4; (second game) Washington 5, New York 4; at Pittsburgh—(first game) St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 14; (second game) St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 15; at Boston—(first game) Baltimore 7, Boston 11; (second game) Baltimore 9, Boston 19; at Cleveland—Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 14; at Brooklyn—(first game) Philadelphia 0, Brooklyn 12; (second game) Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2. (Sunday) At Cincinnati—St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 10.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Yesterday's records on League diamonds were as follows: At Pittsburgh—Louisville 2, Pittsburgh 9; at Washington—Philadelphia 1, Washington 3; at Cincinnati—St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 8; at Cleveland—Chicago 3, Cleveland 6; at Brooklyn—Baltimore 0, Brooklyn 13; at New York—Boston 4, New York 3.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Yesterday's playing on League base ball diamonds resulted in the following scores: At Pittsburgh—Louisville 6, Pittsburgh 9; at Washington—Philadelphia 6, Washington 5; at Cleveland—Chicago 1, Cleveland 5; at Cincinnati—St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 10; at Brooklyn—Baltimore 10, Brooklyn 12; at New York—Boston 13, New York 3.

FLAMES AT CHICAGO.

The Garden City's Athenaeum Totally Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Chicago Athenaeum building, a seven story structure adjoining the Art institute on Van Buren street, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss cannot be definitely stated, but is estimated at \$150,000. There were 400 persons in the building attending the law school and other classes when a terrific explosion, followed by the sound of crashing glass and timbers, was heard on the seventh floor.

An Adjoining Hotel in Danger.

The building was shaken to its foundations, and fire at once broke out. A terrible panic ensued, but it is believed that all the occupants made their escape. The flames spread rapidly and soon were blazing fiercely in every story. Wood's hotel which adjoined the Athenaeum on the west caught fire at one time, but the blaze was extinguished with slight loss, though the guests were badly frightened, and rushed pell-mell into the street.

The Art Institute in Danger.

Fifty-seven valuable paintings belonging to the Chicago Society of Artists were destroyed in the Athenaeum building. At one time the fire communicated to the Art institute but was quickly extinguished. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, but it is believed to have been due to escaping gas.

"A LIE PURE AND SIMPLE."

The Way T. E. Johnson Characterizes That Gresham Report.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Friends of Judge Walter Q. Gresham were greatly exercised yesterday over the dispatches sent out from Indianapolis in which the jurist's name was used in connection with the Third or People's party's choice for the presidency. That the dispatch sent out from the Hoosier capital Monday night had no foundation in fact was proved yesterday upon the arrival in Chicago of Lawyer T. E. Johnson, of Indianapolis. "The story is a lie, pure and simple," said Mr. Johnson. "Outside of Indianapolis, and among the friends of Judge Gresham throughout the country, this yarn might carry some weight."

Johnson a Rock-Ribbed Democrat.

"To any one who knows me, however, the story told at once be recognized as a silly falsehood. In the first place I am a rock-ribbed orthodox Democrat of the Hoosier stamp. I am not a member of the People's party and never was. I am not in its secrets and know nothing of its plans. It was known in Indianapolis yesterday that I was coming to Chicago, and it is also well known that I am an old neighbor of Judge Gresham. What would be more natural than that I should pay him a social call. I am in Chicago on legal business in no way connected with the People's party."

Indiana Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—For governor, Claude Matthews; lieutenant governor, Mortimer Nye; secretary of state, Captain W. R. Myers. Campaign device, a rooster.

This is the head of the ticket that was placed in nomination yesterday by the representatives of the Democracy of the Hoosier state in convention assembled. "Cleveland gets a resolution; Gray gets the ticket and the votes," was the way a delegate from the "pocket" section of the state last evening summed up the doings of the convention, and he voiced the feelings of a goodly third of the gathering.

The Rush Was Perfectly Peaceful.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 25.—Couriers have brought in official reports from every county seat and other towns and every point of entry into the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation to the effect that not a single fight occurred during or since the opening of the land and nobody was either wounded or killed.

Celebrated Depew's Birthday.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 25.—The Montauk club, of Brooklyn, tendered a banquet to the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew Saturday evening and incidentally celebrated the 50th birthday of the distinguished guest. Mr. Depew made a very felicitous speech.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Work of the Wise Men in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Teller made an anti-administration free silver speech in the senate yesterday, and said that if the Republican party continued to adhere to the single gold standard the four chief silver producing states of Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Idaho would not be Republican hereafter. Sanders of Montana denied this. Sherman announced that the existing Chinese restrictive legislation had two years to run instead of twenty days. This postpones the feary exclusion bill.

The house devoted its entire session to a continuation of the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case. The debate was entirely without incident, the speeches being confined to a technical view of the case.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Chinese question proved as irrepressible as the silver question in the senate, notwithstanding the opinion of the foreign relations committee that existing laws remain in force till 1894. A general Chinese debate, characterized by a vigorous onslaught upon the Geary house bill by Sherman, was entered upon yesterday, and was left as the unfinished business.

The Rockwell-Noyes contested election case occupied the entire time of the house, the debate being exceedingly dry and but little attention was paid to it. The majority of the members occupied their time in chatting and smoking in the foyer and cloak rooms.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The senate yesterday passed a bill increasing the pensions of Mexican war veterans who are helpless to \$12 per month. The balance of the session was occupied with debate on the Chinese exclusion bill, and the senate adjourned for the day.

The house concluded the debate on the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case, and voted to retain Rockwell, Democrat, in his seat, in opposition to the report of the elections committee—140 to 98. At the evening session thirteen private pension bills were passed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The senate used all of Saturday in further debate on the Chinese bill without conclusion. An agreement was reached to close the general debate on the subject at 4 p. m. today. The bill will then be open to amendment and may still consume another day.

The entire day of the house was consumed in personal explanations. Bailey of Texas cited a recent article in the Washington Post which, he said, reflected upon his action in demanding a quorum on the passage of bills. This occupied nearly one hour. The report of the committee on printing to expunge certain portions of the former speech of Walker attacking Hoar and Williams of Massachusetts

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Lot or Farm, call on or address us.

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yards and Waverly Stone Quarry;
good Farming Land; sure to become
valuable for plating; offered at low
prices until arch 1st.

A NEW HOUSE on Tenth Street, Hol-
land, at low price, on monthly pay-
ments, with small payment down.

A HOUSE AND LOT on 12th street,
Holland City; centrally located.

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J. N. MAYNARD, PROPRIETOR.
First-Class in Every Respect.
Rates, \$1.50 per Day

A CONVENIENT HOME.

It Contains Nine Rooms and May Be
Built for \$2,000.
(Copyright, 1922, by American Press Associa-
tion.)

To design a neat, cheap, convenient and
roomy cottage is no easy task. The man
who ten years ago would have been satis-



FRONT ELEVATION.
fied with a plain square house has become
educated in architecture, and we see the
result on all sides in the picturesque homes
that dot the landscape.

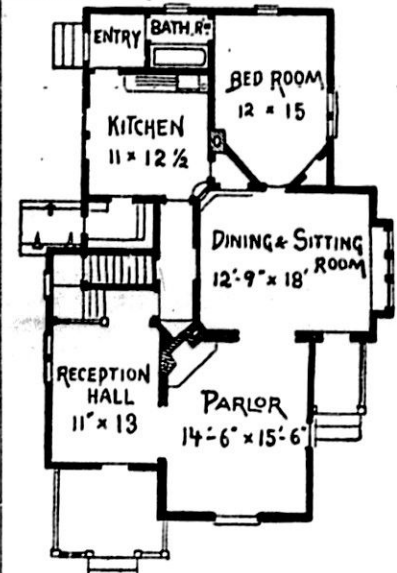
The plan here offered—a neat house of
nine rooms, five down stairs and four
above, recently erected at a cost of \$2,000—
needs but little explanation.



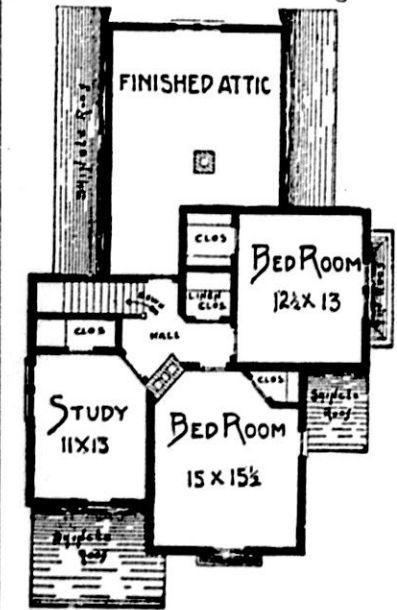
RIGHT ELEVATION.
The convenience of the interior is ap-
parent, as a study of the plans will reveal.
The reception hall is of goodly size, and
contains an ornamental stairway of unique
design, open to the first landing. The par-
lor on the right is quite large for a dwell-
ing of this description, and opens into the
hall by wide sliding doors. In it is an open
grate, with a mantel of neat design. The



LEFT ELEVATION.
sitting room is used also for a dining room
and is connected with the parlor by sliding
doors, so that on occasion these three rooms
can easily be thrown together. Besides
these rooms on the first floor are a well ap-
pointed pantry, bathroom and rear entry.
The second story has a study, two good
sized bedrooms and a large finished attic
room, with ample closet room, etc.



FIRST STORY.
The interior finish is of white pine in
all rooms except the reception hall and
kitchen, which are trimmed in southern
yellow pine. The kitchen and pantry are
wainscoted to a height of 3 feet. All the
first floor is finished natural with hard oil.
The outside speaks for itself. There is a
cellar under one-half of the building.



SECOND STORY.
Dimensions: Front, 33 ft. 6 in.; side, 46
feet, not including the protection of the
front porch.
Height of ceilings: Cellar, 7 feet; first
story, 9 feet; second, 8 ft. 6 in.
GEORGE W. PAYNE.

To Save the Expense of a Buffet.
A corner cupboard, made of two tall up-
right pieces of light wood, with triangular
shelves at different intervals, glass doors
shutting in the upper half and a pretty
curtain on a rod below is a simple and in-
expensive substitute for a buffet. Tack
narrow strips of wood half an inch from
the sides along the upper shelves, and put
the plates and saucers standing within
these, so as to show the whole surface.
Small gilt hooks are screwed firmly into
the bottom of the shelves, a cup hung by
the handle on each hook. Put the larger
pieces on the lower shelves or use them for
silver.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Halls.
Less individuality may be displayed in
the furnishing of a long narrow hall than
any other portion of the house. A square
hall or foyer admits of other and more sat-
isfactory treatment. One or two etchings
or engravings in narrow, oxidized silver
frames may be hung upon the walls, and a
few well selected pieces of furniture taste-
fully arranged will convert the hall into a
sitting room, in which the family may as-
semble winter evenings to enjoy the glow
and warmth of the hearth.—Decorator and
Furnisher.

IRISH CONSTABULARY

THE ROYAL POLICE FORCE ON
THE EMERALD ISLE.

An Armed Guard That Is Distributed All
Over Ireland—How the Force Is Con-
trolled, Equipped and Disciplined—
Most of the Men Are Irishmen.

The Irish constabulary has been in ex-
istence in its present form with but few
alterations for the last thirty-five years,
having been originally organized by Mr.
Drummond, who was under secretary
for Ireland from 1835 to 1840. Before
this date the peace was preserved in Ire-
land by barony constables appointed by
the grand jury and the lord lieutenant.
They were quite incapable of subduing
any serious riot, and the fact that they
were armed and equipped in a different
manner in nearly every county inter-
fered with their harmony of action and
caused them to present the most ludi-
crous contrasts when a number were as-
sembled together for any particular
duty. Mr. Drummond, who had a great
talent for organization, soon after his
arrival in Ireland replaced them with
the constabulary of Ireland, as it was
first called. This force was uniformly
armed and equipped and was controlled
by one central authority in Dublin.

From time to time the force was in-
creased and additional duties were im-
posed upon it, until now it numbers
nearly 12,000 men, and in addition to
performing the ordinary police work for
all Ireland (with the exception of Dub-
lin, which has its own police) some of its
members also perform the duties of re-
venue officers, taking agricultural statis-
tics, the census, etc., and lately many of
the constabulary were employed in re-
gulating the distribution of relief in the
congested districts.

As I have said, the force now consists
of about 12,000 men, who are graded as
head constables, sergeants and constables.
It is officered by an inspector gen-
eral, Sir Andrew Reed; one deputy in-
spector general, three assistant inspectors
general, thirty-six county inspectors and
237 district inspectors, the latter being
divided into three classes, according to
their seniority.

The admission to the force as an officer
is their physical qualifications. The
successful candidates have no difficulty
in obtaining a nomination from the lord
lieutenant; but as very few vacancies
occur annually the competition is un-
usually keen and candidates require to
be exceedingly well posted in the sub-
jects on which they are examined.

Candidates must be unmarried and
under twenty-six years of age, and must
be able to undergo a severe medical ex-
amination as to their physical qualifica-
tions. The successful candidates are
sent to the Dublin depot as cadets for
three months, during which period they
are on probation and receive only the
pay of a sergeant—viz., £75 8s. per an-
num.

At the expiration of about three
months the cadet is usually appointed
a third class district inspector, when his
pay, with allowances for a horse, a house
and a servant, etc., is increased to close on
to £300 a year, and as soon as a vacancy
occurs he is drafted off to a county, where
he is placed in charge of a district, under a
county inspector, and then his responsi-
ble duties may be said to commence.
From time to time he is moved from one
district to another, gradually rising to
the position of first class district inspec-
tor, when his pay is increased to between
£400 and £500 a year, including allow-
ances. His next promotion will be to
the rank of county inspector, when his
pay is slightly increased, and in this
rank he will probably remain, retiring
at the age of sixty-five on a pension of
about £500 a year.

The rank and file are nearly all Irish
and chiefly the sons of farmers. On en-
listment they are also sent to the depot
to be drilled and put through a course of
musketry, as they are armed with the
Snider carbine. After becoming effi-
cient they are drafted off to counties
and districts. No man is taken who is
less than 5 feet 9 inches in height, and
all must produce a good character and
be able to read and write well. So little
difficulty is experienced in getting re-
cruits that there are at present the names
of 400 candidates on the roll kept by the
commandant of the depot in Dublin.
The pay is very good, rising from about
£40 yearly to about £150 as a head con-
stable, including allowances.

The men are neatly dressed in a dark
green uniform, and are armed with
Snider carbine, sword bayonet and
baton. The latter is the only weapon
usually carried, except at night and in
disturbed districts, when it is generally
supplemented with a revolver or carbine.
There is exceedingly little crime
among the men, drunkenness being al-
most the only serious offense, and that
being very rare, which is rather a won-
der when you consider in what desolate
and wretched places two or three con-
stables may be stationed with no officer
near them.

Part of the duty of the men in these
country places is to patrol at night,
every patrol being out from three to six
hours, a portion of the time being al-
ways spent in ambush with a view to
surprising moonlighters, etc. One of
the most uncongenial duties of the po-
lice is to protect the sheriff and his
subordinates at an eviction.

In addition to the ordinary police
force on foot there is also a small mount-
ed force whose members are usually
quartered in the larger towns. The force
has always been conspicuous for its sol-
dierly bearing, loyalty and steadiness,
and also for the extraordinary efficiency
displayed in performing police and de-
tective duties under circumstances of
unparalleled difficulty.—New York Her-
ald.

Flannel Made from Pine Leaves.
Germany contains a number of estab-
lishments engaged in the manufacture
of flannel and similar textiles from pine
leaves. When spun and woven this
material resembles hemp.—New York
Journal.

Buying Stamps in Hungary.
At the postoffice, where we went to
buy our first Hungarian stamp, the gos-
siping old postmaster and his wife—
characters not unfamiliar in the rural
offices in other countries—were so over-
whelmed by the extent of our require-
ments and the number of our letters that
the wheels of official machinery refused
to work at all. After they had care-
fully read all the addresses, and had
marveled long at the range of our cor-
respondence, we succeeded in communicat-
ing to their dazed senses the fact that
we wanted to buy a stock of stamps of
various denominations.

"What! so much money for stamps?
Impossible!" protested the old man and
his echoing wife. "You are already
sending away florins and florins' worth
on these letters!"

"But we want a stock of stamps to
keep for our convenient use," we urged.
"Yes, yes, you want to use them, but
why don't you buy them as you need
them?" was the reply, as he shut the
drawer under his elbow, apparently
loath to part with any of its precious
contents.

Arguments were useless, and we gave
up the notion of securing a variety and
tempered our demand to a humble re-
quest for a few ten kreutzer stamps for
foreign postage.

"Ah, no!" he said. "I can't let you
have any ten kreutzer stamps, for the
sheets haven't been broken into yet, and
it is near the end of the month, when I
make up my books, and I can't have my
accounts confused by selling ten kreutzer
stamps to any one."

We compromised on a double number
of five kreutzer stamps, the ones in use
for local postage, and ornamented our
envelopes with effigies of Franz Josef
until they looked like the walls of a
chromo dealer's shop.—F. D. Millet in
Harper's.

A Bad Trait.

The absentminded writer, who, after
filling a sheet of paper with what to him
at least is valuable literature, tears it
up without knowing what he is doing
and throws the bits of paper in a waste-
basket, recently brought confusion and
horror into his existence by one of his
"thoughtless" actions. He had completed
an article of several thousand words and
had finished "looking it over" and mak-
ing changes and corrections in it. Then
he sat back and let his mind dwell on
the subject upon which he had been
working, and working very hard and
for some time too. As he mentally re-
viewed the whole article his fingers be-
gan to do deadly work with the manu-
script. They tore it all into the finest
bits and threw them away.

*Then the man got up with a sigh of
content that the work was completed to
his satisfaction. Not until the next day,
when he went to his desk to take out the
manuscript, did he discover how much
his terrible vice of absentmindedness
had cost him. All his labor and pains
were gone in fragments of worthless pa-
per, and the thought made him faint
and sick. And yet he himself declares
that there is no help for him. He con-
siders himself a "hopeless case" and
tries to make the best of a bad trait—a
straying and capricious mind.—New
York Tribune.

Historic Expressions.

The mace is an emblem of authority
and use in our congress as well as in the
English parliament, and though it is
merely a symbol it commands respect;
but it was never so insulted as when
Oliver Cromwell stalked into the Eng-
lish house to disperse the members and
dissolve the parliament. The mace lay
in its regular place, and when Cromwell
saw it he must have sneered at the
petty symbol, for he called one of his
soldiers and ordered, "Take away that
bauble." So, as the mace was carried
out, the doors were locked and parlia-
ment effectually dissolved.

The message of Commodore Perry is
better known. The battle of Lake Erie
had taken place, and the British fleet
were defeated. Then the commodore
sent to General Harrison, grandfather
of the present president, his famous dis-
patch. "We have met the enemy, and
they are ours." It was but a little
longer than Caesar's, "I came, I saw, I
conquered."

An English general, however, made
the record for brevity when, after he
had conquered the province of Scinde, in
India, he sent a punning dispatch in the
one word, Paccavi, which, as our young
Latin students know, means, "I have
sinned."—Harper's Young People.

The Advantages of Old Costume.

We should like to call attention not
only to the picturesqueness, but to the
convenience of the male costume dur-
ing the first twenty-five years of the Six-
teenth century. Many of our doctors
are assuring us that an extraordinary
amount of pulmonary disease is due to
the fact that men are in the habit of
going about in an evening much more
lightly dressed than during the daytime,
wearing waistcoats of a thinner material
and open in front upon the chest, pre-
cisely the part of the body which should
be most protected.

Now the doublet screens the chest
from every wind, and can be made of the
lightest material in summer and of the
heaviest in winter. It is quite true that
the legs were more exposed than they
are at present; but at the same time if
we study minutely the drawings and
engravings of the Sixteenth century we
observe that in winter the men are rep-
resented as either wearing worsted
stockings, gaiters, or long boots.—Lon-
don Saturday Review.

Ma's Boy Talks.

Mrs. Gaddabout—Has your ma called
on those new neighbors yet?
Boy—No, an she won't neither. She
says they wouldn't 'a' returned your call
if they'd been anybody worth knowing.
—Good News.

Judging a Man.

It is safer to judge a man by his walk
and conversation woven together, rather
than by the warp of his walk or the
woof of his conversation alone.—Good
Housekeeping.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence for the Times is solicited from all towns and points of interest in Ottawa and Allegan counties. Write plainly on one side of the paper only, and make the items short, give personal intelligence of residents and former citizens, but nothing disagreeable. Send communications on Tuesday or Wednesday. Thursday a second letter if anything important comes up. The Times goes to press Thursday evening. Regular correspondents are desired in localities not now represented in our columns. For particulars address, THE TIMES, HOLLAND, MICH.

OTTAWA COUNTY, HERRINGTON.

Fruit trees ordered by farmers in this vicinity through the Grange have arrived and have given universal satisfaction. The price paid was less than one half the price asked for fruit tree agents.

The dance given by the Herrington Cornet band last Friday night was not a financial success yet those present enjoyed themselves.

The people in this vicinity and throughout the township generally feel very indignant over the manner in which they dismissed the criminal case—The people of the State of Michigan vs. Norton and Marvin—burglary; at the last session of the circuit court by Nolle Prosequi. It looks as though those having the executive power of the laws are sometimes putting, by their actions, a premium on crime, instead of trying to bring criminals to justice.

The dwelling in course of erection by Frank Rosegrant, is fast nearing completion.

Business and politics called our esteemed townsman, Henry E. Shuster to Grand Rapids the past week. Henry still insists that the consumer does not pay the protective tariff.

William Gillett is having his windmill re-erected, the same having blown down during the late gale.

John Russell is the proud possessor of a new boy. John said he weighed nine and one-half pounds in his shirt-tail.

Timothy Shine, our section foreman has just erected a nice fence, set out shade trees, etc., around his house. He is afraid the young Shines will be trying to wreck a train if left to run at large.

The highway commissioner, Charles Horter, was in town Saturday posting notices in regard to repairing a bridge between sections 22 and 27. Job will be let May 7th at 10 o'clock a. m.

ALLENDALE.

Linas Taylor has moved to Ovid. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of Duluth have been visiting relatives at Charlestown. Look out for a case of matrimony soon. A machine shop will be one of the improvements here soon.

Walter Scott and Mrs. O. Brotherton are on the sick list. Wm. Bennett and daughter Lorett have been visiting friends at Hillsdale.

LAMONT.

Albert Kramer the lad who was thrown from a horse and sustained severe injuries is improving.

The ladies aid society met at the residence of Mrs. John Weatherwax last Friday.

Mrs. Hester Gardener of Charlotte has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Maxfield.

Frank Randall and George Nichols have left for Harvey, Ill.

BERLIN.

Jay Lawton, teacher of district school No. 9, Allendale, was in town over Sunday visiting his parents Mr. W. R. and Mrs. T. Lawton.

The dance at the Brick Hall last week was a most joyful affair.—One of our most esteemed young men led not less than four ladies to supper. Our young people are getting polite.

Miss Eugenie Meyer of Grand Rapids, Charles Klein and family and Max Meyer of Lisbon were in town over Sunday, the guests of Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Frances Meyer.

A. Lillibridge and wife had quite a serious accident one day last week. They were driving on one of the principal streets in the city of Grand Rapids, when another team ran into their buggy, overturned that and threw the occupants into the streets, hurting Mrs. Lillibridge seriously.

Joseph Healy, the former landlord of the Berlin House, is making preparations to open a restaurant and saloon in the Gills' block on the first of May.

Dell Wright one of our former most esteemed citizens, now traveling man for a wholesale grocery of Grand Rapids, was the guest of W. R. Lawton last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Wm. A. Smith, living about 2½ miles east of this place on a farm, dropped dead a quarter of a mile north of C. A. Lillibridge's residence. Mrs. Smith had been to Grand Rapids and returned with the 5:30 p. m. train yesterday to Berlin station, from where she went on foot towards home, when at the place referred to she dropped to the ground and instantly expired.—Mrs. Smith was the sister of C. A. Wm. J. and Thomas Lillibridge and leaves a husband and a large number of children to mourn her loss. Cause of death seems to be heart failure or over exertion.

Lewis E. Clintsman has sold his farm to Anthony Zahm; consideration \$2,000. Mr. Clintsman has bought a place somewhere near Casnovia. We are sorry to see our jovial neighbor leave us.

The sad news reached our town today that Rev. J. S. Clark of Ada, the pastor of the Baptist church of this place, died of typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. Rev. Clark was a man of sterling qualities. He was a man amongst men, a faithful pastor, a true friend, honored and beloved by all who knew him. The funeral services were held Wednesday and at the time of this writing the church chair of the Baptist church and numerous other friends of the deceased are preparing to go to Ada to pay their last tribute to their deceased friend and brother. May he rest in peace.

Pearce to thee, man of God:
Thine earthly toils are o'er.
The thorny path is trod.
The Shepherd trod before—
Full well He kept His word—
"I'm with thee till the end,
Fear not! I am the Lord,
Thy never failing friend!"

We weave no dirge for thee,
It should not call a tear
To know that thou art free:
Thy home—it was not here:
Joy to thee, man of God:
Thy heaven-course is begun.
Unshrinking, thou hast trod
Death's vale—thy race is run.

GRAND HAVEN.

Akeley Institute opened for the summer term on Thursday morning.

Grand Haven city will roll up about 150 majority for the Democratic national and state ticket this fall.

Rev. Dr. Wilkinson spent last Sunday in Grand Rapids.

The last of the steamers here for repair leave this week.

Joseph Palmer an old veteran fireman has been elected chief of the Fire Dept. The steam fish tugs daily when we have pleasant weather bring in large quantities of fish most of which are shipped to Chicago.

The smoked fish trade from this city to all parts of this and adjoining states is a business that is growing largely. The new marshal is making it hot for the rowdies that accumulate on our street corners.

No Chicago boat Tuesday morning. Some part of the machinery of the Atlanta broke down.

A number of our citizens attended the funeral of Hon. John Spoon at Spoonville Thursday afternoon going and coming on the yacht Sport.

The barn of Jacob Saunders was destroyed by fire on the night of April 26th. Mr. S. lives just outside of the city limits. Loss on barn and contents \$250. Insurance on barn \$100. No insurance on contents.

Mayor Kirby is raising the wing on his dwelling making it two story and making other needed improvements.

NEW HOLLAND.

Sunday the services in the Reformed church were conducted by Rev. Kremer of Zeeland.

Jacob Dogger and family have moved to Grand Rapids.

A student of Hope college is trying to convince our citizens of the necessity of having a dutch school during the summer vacation.

Henry Vos died after a lingering sickness of several weeks. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his death.

Mrs. M. Knooihuizen of Muskegon is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Knooihuizen.

Henrietta Van Arendonk is visiting friends and relatives in Grand Rapids. A. Wagenaar, postmaster at this place, had his pension increased six dollars per month.

Monday evening Maggie Luidens, teacher in district No. 9, closed her evening school with appropriate exercises. The young people of the district presented her with a fine gold ring and a beautiful plush album.

Henry Siersema bought the machinery and tools of Mr. Thompson and will now engage in putting up the "Perkins" windmills.

John Meeuwse bought the French Norman stallion, "Lion" of P. Coburn of Zeeland.

Last Monday Drs. D. and O. Baert of Zeeland performed a delicate surgical operation on William Morren in removing a cancer from the lower lip. The patient is doing very well.

The following incident which occurred not long ago may serve as advice to some hen-pecked husband. While a certain person was driving to town with his wife and mother-in-law, the women began to abuse him. The man kept quiet for awhile, then politely requested them to desist, which they refused; he then turned the horse aside, stopped, unhitched the horse and rode off on horseback.

WEST OLIVE.

F. Taylor has moved into the house vacated by A. Alger.

Abraham Boyer got a pension last week. He received \$180 and \$10 per month.

R. D. Bacon and A. Alger started for Muskegon Monday with the Little Harry but got headed off and run to Holland. Tuesday they succeeded in getting her through.

The lightning Wednesday played havoc at John Connell's. The family were just sitting down to dinner when lightning struck the house, knocking some plastering off the ceiling and also two horses in the barn yard, killing one instantly and laming the other.

AGNEW.

Richard Griffith, the popular railroad section foreman here on the C. & W. M. R. R., who has been away on a vacation, returned on Monday bringing with him a handsome bride from Howell, Mich. May their days together be long and happy is the wish of all his acquaintances here.

Born to Judson Harris and wife, on Tuesday, a boy weighing 11 pounds. We still have the sneak thief at large. One day last week two dollars was stolen from the money drawer at the post office and another day three dollars was stolen out of the Chicago & West Michigan depot.

NORTH SIDE (FIFTH WARD). (sent in by the scholars of the school.) North side (5th ward) sent in by the scholars of the school.

R. Howard and family now occupy their new residence opposite the railroad yard.

Mr. and Mrs. O. U. Metcalf are visiting friends and relatives in Holland.

Mr. Bird is having a new house erected on his farm north of Black river.

Earl Johnson is at present working for Mr. Souter.

J. Van Dyk is on the sick list.

The boys of the school are getting their intermission exercise by playing foot and base ball. The girls are having lively times jumping the rope.

Geo. H. Souter is busy with his spring delivery of trees.

Master Royal Scott is out of school for a few days to attend to garden duties. "Maybe the frost will be much damaged by his early corn and potatoes."

Mr. Leys is having a new kitchen put up.

The team work has been finished on the C. & W. M. R. R. yard.

C. Christel has moved in the house of L. Nichols.

NUKICA.

The ladies of the G. A. R. circle will meet to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

The ladies of the Union Aid society met with Mrs. Sidney Lawrence on Wednesday last.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

FENVILLE.

The foundation for Raymond, Hutchinson & Dickinson's new store and brick block is commenced. C. B. Johnson is managing the stone foundation.

The Bijou Comedy Co. showed three nights, 18, 19, and 20, at Roger's Hall and gave fine entertainments to crowd-

ed halls. The F. C. band assisted the troupe and added much to the musical parts.

Easter was observed at both our churches, the M. E. church in the forenoon and the Baptist church in the evening; both services had crowded houses. The finest vocal talent given was by Misses Dory Reynolds and Nellie Barker in their duet at the evening services.

Our new street commissioner is putting in new crosswalks and fixing things up generally. Many thanks to Mr. Hurlbert.

Mr. Thos. Reynolds and wife of Detroit are visiting relatives here. Tom was for three years our station agent and has hosts of friends in this vicinity.

Charles Hopper another of our gentlemanly station agents, called here for a few days before entering upon his new duties in the accountant's office at Muskegon for the C. & W. M. R. R.

Frank Withrow who has been living in Holland since last fall has moved with his family to the old homestead near this village to assist his father the coming year.

Our fruit growers are much pleased with the outlook for peaches and are wearing smiles that makes our merchants confident of a prosperous season. When our fruit growers fail of a crop of peaches our business as well as merchants are "in the soup."

The Fennville House, Prop'r's Boales and Frost, are doing so much business that extended improvements in the way of rooms are contemplated.

The experience meeting at the Baptist church the 21st was well attended and upwards of \$70 was raised. The many experiences given of how each one raised their "Dollar" was somewhat interesting. Our lady blacked boots upon the street for 10 cents a shine for her Dollar; others disguised themselves and begged for pennies; some sold doughnuts, some Dutch cheese, some taffy, candy, and one drove traveling men into the country.

The Fennville Gun club held their first shoot Saturday, April 23rd. The club chose sides with Wm. Lee leader on one side and John Whitbeck on the other, making eleven men on each side (each man to shoot 18 shots (3 each time to score) and the result was a tie, 54 pigeons each side. The two leaders shot of the tie, Wm. Lee winning. The most comical part was to witness the men come to score: their knees shook so the people over town thought an earthquake was here and when they left the stand their faces wore the color of chalk. Even the "Orange blossoms" were invisible. This may be too much for some of the shooters as some we will admit were less frightened than others.

The best record was by A. L. Whitbeck, who broke 10 out of 18 pigeons. This being the first shoot it is expected that the boys will do better. We must not omit one individual who is a noted fox hunter. He toed the mark and gave the signal to pull and when the clay pigeon arose and soared away there was no report from his gun although he was in position and eye peeled for game. The captain says to him, there goes your pigeon, shoot. The hunter said he did not see it because he was looking for a fox. He never completed his score but quit and wended his way homeward. This hunter killed three pigeons the same way and should have the prize.

M. Chapman has rented the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Barker as a millinery store and has opened up a barber shop. This man makes so many changes it is hard for his friends as well as customers to keep track of him. Some think he will sell out during this week, go to Wyoming, and inside ten days be amongst us again doing business. If he makes money by so doing no one should complain.

GRAAFSCHAP.

Georgiana Neerken spent Sunday with Holland friends.

John Vander West has returned from Holland to his farm here thus reversing the usual order.

The post office here will soon become a money order office. Thanks to the tireless energy of Postmaster Rutgers. Harm Knol is adding a cellar to his house.

Rev. C. C. John conducted the services at the Reformed church last Sunday.

Many new arrivals grace our streets, or rather roads now-a-days.

FILLMORE CENTRE.

Johannes Nykerk, of Overisel, and Miss Hanna Timmerman of Fillmore were married here last Wednesday.

Manus Timmerman who was quite severely injured a few weeks ago by falling from a roof, is improving.

Our supervisor is busy assessing taxes this week.

B. J. Albers whose hay press was burnt a few weeks ago, will receive a new one this week of improved model.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, it has pleased the Lord to take from our Sunday school class our beloved classmate, Peter S. Stegenga at the youthful age of seventeen. Resolved:

That we as a class wish to express with these lines our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved parents.

That we desire the Lord to comfort the bereaved parents and give them strength to comply with his holy will.

That He furthermore may give them to believe on firm grounds that their son, pleading on the merits of Christ, has gone to the Father's house with the many mansions, where there is no grief but everlasting joy.

That these resolutions be published in De Hope, Grandwet and Ottawa County Times, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved parents.

PETER H. DOUMA.
JOHN WABEKE.
JOHN MEENGES.

North Holland, Mich. April 25, '92.

FOR SALE.—Lady's bicycle; cheap; good as new. Address, box 434, city.

REWARD

The undersigned will pay ten dollars for evidence of the party who stole garden hose from his garden on Sunday night last.

GEO. P. HUMMER.

Jewelry!

CLOCKS!

WATCHES!

Complete Stock.

REPAIRING.

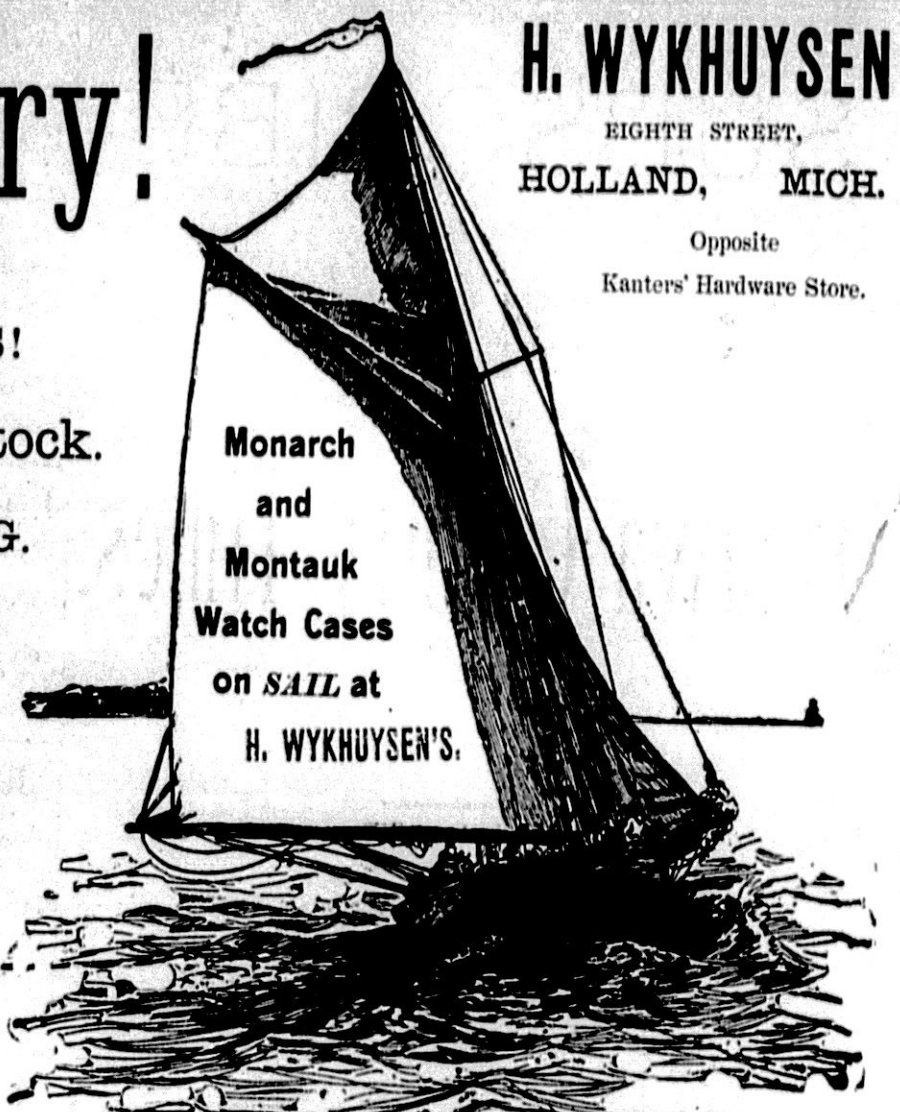
The Old Reliable.

Past Reputation

A

GUARANTEE

Of Good Work.



H. WYKHUYSEN

EIGHTH STREET,
HOLLAND, MICH.

Opposite
Kanters' Hardware Store.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Education of the public schools of the city of Holland will receive applications for the positions of teachers in said schools for the ensuing fiscal year. All applications should be in by the 5th day of May, and addressed to C. VER SCHURE, Secretary. Holland, Mich., April 23, 1892.

MRS. M. BERTSCH.

Millinery!

It is an acknowledged fact that we are headquarters for everything in the line of Millinery goods that is

New, Stylish, Pretty.

And at our Popular Prices.

Many new things in hats for ladies, misses and children.

Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Etc.

GLOVES—In our glove department we carry none but the best makes, and our prices are a distinguishing feature.

MRS. M. BERTSCH.

Eighth Street, Holland.

SOMETHING NEW!

EMPLOYMENT

—AND—

Real Estate Agency.

Information or assistance furnished to those who wish to secure a Lot, House or Business Place, or those who are in need of Servants, Laborers, or Factory Hands.

GIVE ME A CALL.

R. B. HIMES,

HOLLAND, MICH.

Office over Breyman's Jewelry Store, in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. B. J. DeVries.

For Sale Cheap!

Five-year-old mare, about 1000 pounds in weight; also a five-year-old new milch cow.

Enquire of the owner,
EUGENE FELLOWS.

Opposite James Huntley's, near city limits, on Market street. 14-15

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A good competent nurse. Apply at Dr. Huizinga's office between 7 and 9 P. M.

WHEN YOU WANT THE BEST FOR OUR

"SUNLIGHT" and "DAISY"

BRANDS.

MORE BREAD! -- WHITER BREAD! -- BETTER BREAD! THAN ANY OTHER FLOUR MADE.

Our "Wheat Grits" are the choicest cereal food for a Breakfast or Dessert dish. Recipes for cooking printed on every package. Ask your grocer or flour dealer for them.

THE WALSH-DE ROO MILLING CO.

Corner River and Fifth Street.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To enquire into the merits

OF

GYPSEINE!

Before House Cleaning.

FOR SALE BY

Kanters Bros.

HOLLAND, MICH.

Central Drug Store!

H. KREMERR, M. D., Prop'r.

—A FULL LINE OF—

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Imported and Domestic Cigars.

H. KREMERR, M. D., keeps his office at the store where calls will be received and promptly attended to.

Office hours, 8 o'g A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE!

A 36-acre farm, frame house, three acres of bearing apple, pear and cherry trees and grapevines: 13 acres sowed to wheat and rye: good water. Horses, cows, and farming utensils also offered for sale. Located in Allegan county, one mile south of Holland. Information to be had of the owner.

8-14 GRADUS SMIT.

SMOKE THE WEST MICHIGAN CIGAR.

A UNION MADE ARTICLE.

The "West Michigan" is as fine a nickel cigar as there is in the market. Try them.

Shirts Made to Order

Leave orders with
D. J. Sluyter at
Wm. Brusse & Co's.

Also agent for a first-class
Steam Dye Works
of Grand Rapids.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.